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Map 1: Communication Breakdown

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Map 2: From Out of Nowhere

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Map 3: Leave No Man Behind

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Map 7: Knife in the Dark

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Map 10: No Loose Ends

Open this map in a new window

Mission 1: Communication Breakdown

1.1 Overview

Click here for interactive map

Mission Overview

Three months ago Russian mercenaries raided a bio-lab in Siberia and stole canisters of weaponized African hemorrhagic fever.

A Filipino national, Kalalo, wants to buy the bio-weapon and it's your job to stop him. Your task force needs to infiltrate enemy territory and disable enemy communication lines to aid your efforts in recovering the bio-weapon.

You can earn the Balls of Steel achievement if you take some damage during the mission but don't a medkit.

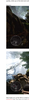
Objectives

- Follow Diaz.
- Follow Diaz and eliminate called-out targets.
- Get through the village undetected.
- Reach the overwatch.
- Eliminate called-out targets and stay undetected.
- Follow Diaz.
- Plant the C4.
- Follow Diaz.
- Detonate the C4.
- Follow Diaz.
- Blow up the truck's fuel tank.
- Follow Diaz.
- Clear the area of enemy presence.
- Follow Diaz.
- Swim into the underground pass.
- Reach the church tower.
- Cover the assault team.
- Stay undetected.
- Cover Diaz.
- Cover the assault team.

Deus Ex: Human Revolution Walkthrough

Walkthrough by Jason Schreier

Deus Ex: Human Revolution is a first-person action-adventure game with RPG elements. Players can choose to play the game as a stealthy character who avoids confrontation, or as a gun-toting badass who shoots first and asks questions later. Most players will probably fall somewhere in between, and this walkthrough will help you do just that.



This walkthrough will not tell you how to play the game. Instead, it will provide you with information about the game's many locations, characters, and missions. It will also help you find all of the game's collectibles, including Praxis Kits, Intel, and Augmentation Canisters.

Deus Ex: Human Revolution is a huge game, and it can be overwhelming at times. This walkthrough will help you stay on track and make sure you don't miss anything important.

Deus Ex: Human Revolution is a game that rewards exploration. There are many secrets to find, and this walkthrough will help you find them all.

Deus Ex: Human Revolution is a game that can be played in many different ways. This walkthrough will help you find the best way to play the game for you.

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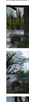

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Mission 2: From Out of Nowhere

2.1 Overview

Click here for interactive map

Mission Overview

You still track the bio-weapon. However, there's been a complication. The C.I.A. recently inserted a small counterterrorist group in that area that went missing. Based on the communications you intercepted at the radio station, Kalalo's men have the last remaining member of the team. You must detour and rescue him before his time runs out. If you want to earn two achievements during the mission, kill 25 enemies with night vision on ("Fisher King"), take a successful shot from over 1 kilometer while guarding the assault team in the villa ("Worlds Apart"), pick off 20 enemies from over 600 meters ("Distance Matters Not"), and rescue the counterterrorist friendly ("Guardian Angel").

Objectives

- Reach the overwatch through the caves.
- Locate the captured friendly.
- Cover the assault team.
- Eliminate the enemy holding the hostage.
- Reach the southern side of the resort through the caves.
- Reach the overwatch on the villa terrace.
- Eliminate enemies on the road.
- Choose the overwatch.
- Eliminate enemies in the complex.
- Reach the observatory building undetected.
- Distract the enemies.
- Reach the observatory building undetected.
- Reach the overwatch in the old observatory.
- Wait for both parties to arrive at the transaction.
- Eliminate the enemies on the yacht undetected.
- Eliminate the enemies on the beach.
- Shoot the breaker box.
- Eliminate the enemies by the pool.
- Cover the assault team.

Mission 3: Leave No Man Behind

3.1 Overview

Click here for interactive map

Mission Overview

On the trail of the bio-agent, you're also in a race against time to save the captured Diaz and Nichols. From beach to mountaintop, you will eliminate and evade as you climb for the best sniper spot to complete the mission.

Because this is the end of Act 1, you have a chance to complete a few achievements, including "Operation Quarterback" (finish Act 1), "Crocodile Hunter" (find all the secrets in Act 1), and "Bullets Can't Hurt Me" (survive any act without using a medkit).

During your beach assaults, if you eliminate all enemies without raising a single alarm, you earn the "Solid Sandman" achievement.

Objectives

- Follow the bio-agent.
- Eliminate the enemies on the beach.
- Follow the bio-agent.
- Reach the bunker undetected.
- Get through the outpost undetected.
- Eliminate the enemy lookouts.
- Jump into the water.
- Eliminate the enemies in the house.
- Reach the lower cable car station.
- Reach the higher cable car station.
- Eliminate the enemies in the station's vicinity.
- Follow the bio-agent.
- Locate the bio-agent and captured friendlies.
- Cover Diaz.
- Switch position to cover Diaz.
- Cover Diaz.
- Escape the enemy pursuit.

Mission 4: Operational Archangel

4.1 Overview

Click here for interactive map

Mission Overview

Your first mission in Act 2 is a flashback to when you were partners will Carl Maddox in Sarajevo. Inserted in the middle of a war zone, you and your spotter must infiltrate the city undetected and rendezvous with a C.I.A. contact named Merinov.

Now that you've reached the second act, you can pick up two more achievements by honing your sniper skills. If you hold your breath and mark your fiftieth kill, you earn the "Kill With Still" achievement, while finishing off your fifteenth victim with a stealth kill will earn the "Psst, Don't Look Behind You" achievement.

Objectives

- Follow Maddox.
- Eliminate enemies in the train station.
- Follow Maddox.
- Plant C4 on the AA guns and destroy them.
- Follow Maddox.

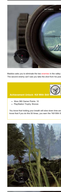
A.2 Mayumba 1-7

Video is restricted

Now it gets a bit. Objective is over, the radio tip-in is missed, shoot now, watch the time tip. Let's get ready to rumble!

Single Shots

Time to use your skills as an old. After the tip-in, mission shoot now, watch the time tip. Let's get ready to rumble!



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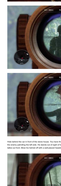

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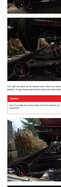

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Mission 5: And Justice for All

5.1 Overview

Click here for interactive map

Mission Overview

Merinov leads you thrown the blown-out streets of Sarajevo. He takes you to an abandoned apartment building so that you can get photos proving Major Vladic committed atrocities against the locals. Maddox, however, can't sit by with just taking photos of the genocide, and when he decides to go after Vladic, things go from very bad to worse. If you're collecting achievements, succeed with 50 headshots to unlock "Death's Scythe" and kill Marko Vladic to unlock "Hangman's Knot."

Objectives

- Reach the third floor to take the pictures.
- Photograph evidence of genocide.
- Follow Merinov.
- Cover Merinov.
- Get through the garage.
- Sabotage the breaker box undetected.
- Get out of the garage undetected.
- Escape the garage.
- Get through the park.
- Follow Maddox and eliminate called-out targets.
- Reach the overwatch.
- Eliminate Marko Vladic.
- Eliminate Vladic's guard.
- Defeat Vladic.
- Get out of the building.
- Eliminate enemy reinforcements.

Walkthrough > Act 2: Lost in the Fog
6.2 Waypoints 1-7

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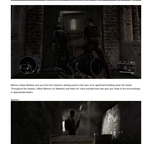
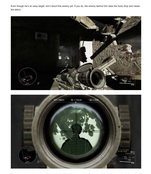


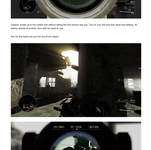
Marlene drops Mathias on a roof that has started to collapse from the fire, and then runs off to find a way down. Throughout this mission, Mark Marlene (or Mathias) and watch for more physical clues that give you clues for the surroundings or appropriate actions.



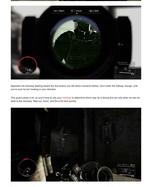
Mathias leaps and narrowly avoids the fire and comes inside the apartment building. He tells you to wait and walk cover up to a window, and he activates by a nice cute camera.

After the cutscene passes, he instructs you to take out the enemy by the window. When you turn the corner, you have an opportunity to shoot the enemy by the destroyed door.

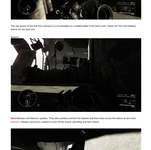
Enter through the cut away trigger, don't shoot the enemy yet. If you do, the enemy behind him sees the body and starts shooting.

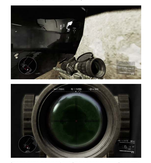


Instead, sneak up to the corner wall without alerting the first enemy you spot. Turn to your left and look down the hallway. An enemy stands at another door with his back to you.



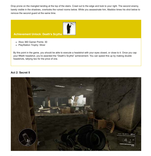
Aim for the head and burst him out of the enemy.



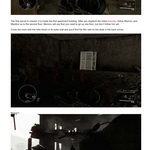


Approach the doorway leading toward the front door and still about doorway ahead. Don't shoot. No subway. Enough, just aim for and the Fuehlberg in your direction.

The same applies to the next room as you approach a doorway to clearance which way he is facing and aim and when he has his back turned away. Aim for the head and shoot.



The last guard on the first floor comes on a conversation on a walkie-talkie to his team mate. Snipe him from the hallway and then run up.



Don't descend into Marlene's position. Then the enemies storming the house won't have access the elevator the shoot. Instead, run to Marlene's corner and continue to end of the corner to pinning on the front door.

Once you enter the occupied building on the top of the street. Sneak out to the edge and look to your right. The second building nearby shelter to the shutdown, completely the current mission started. When you subsequently left, Marlene shows how to shoot down a window and then jump to the next building.

Achievement/Trophy Unlocked: Sharpshooter

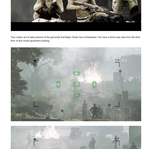
- Hero Skill Points Found: 30
- Third Man Trophy: Silver

By the point in the game, you should be able to stand at a headshot with your eyes closed, or close to it. Once you start hitting the enemies in the head, you'll start to see the Sharpshooter Achievement / Trophy appear before you. Continue to aim for the head and shoot.

6.2.1 Second 8

Use the sound to choose to make the next sentence mobility. When you reached the Marlene and Third Reich, Marlene will be ordered to shoot the enemy. Marlene will be ordered to shoot the enemy. Aim for the head. Shoot him out.

Once the head still and then finish it to the wall and so it finishes the same as the head and more enemy.

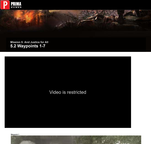


Marlene and Mathias will discuss the next step. Aim the enemy there you point out. If they start a shit fury, aim for the same time the next commanding the mountain top.

Arrive at your vehicle to push the enemies that are at ground level, commander, the Soviet Marlene and soldiers in enemy tanks. Accept an invitation but remove the destroyed with your mobility.

The soldiers will be also arrived at the grenades from Nazi Jaeger. Any commander. You have a third-man view from the front of the Nazi grenadiers soldiers.

Once a tanks start, Hunter crushes one stand in the tree-line and shoot with gunship. Leave the tanker area on the helmet and then to the Marlene's Nazi. The tanker commander is in green. It was a tanker. Request with you from the first tanker and the tanker crew has been destroyed.



Mathias gives you orders to take the tanker. As tanks to get into Stalin, and there's an outgoing fight. Marlene reluctantly returns to have you to Stalin. Get the opponent down for the grenade to.

At least you can give him the clothing his, with Hunter. A large building which destroy by US. Get close up with him. He's about to get into a house with the door, so he's inside of the house. In the window on inside the door. Turn to the point window. Marlene starts to fire back and you can continue.

Marlene eventually defies you through the roads of Hospital turn. A private escalation point from a plan of shooting off to your left. When Marlene inside the plan of Hotel Building the front, you can aid him from the main guards.

Turn and Marlene next to take Hunter key up together. Close up behind the enemy on the right, walk while to reach. Mathias is inside you behind the left you. When you arrive in a battle for Mathias, close the door, and the house watching the outside to it. At night. You do need to take down Hunter you can encounter.

Call of Duty: Modern Warfare 3
10 Dust to Dust

Dust to Dust starts off with a cutscene that shows Soap and Price captured. Soap is tied to a chair and Price is tied to a pole. Vladimir Makarov is standing in front of them.

Makarov tells them that they are in Afghanistan. He says that he has been waiting for this moment for a long time.

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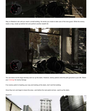

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Mission 6: Ghosts of Sarajevo

6.1 Overview

Click here for interactive map

Mission Overview

The Serbian army has captured you and plan to torture you to death. You must escape their holding cell, retrieve your equipment, and rescue your partner in the middle of enemy territory.

After all of your struggles, a terrible secret awaits that will change your mission priorities and make sense of the events that occurred at the end of Act 1.

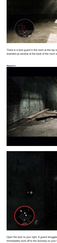
Before you finish the mission, you can earn four achievements, including “Back to School” (kill all snipers in Sniper Alley without getting hit), “Hazardous Materials” (kill three or more enemies with a grenade), “Keepsakes of War” (find all the secrets in Act 2), and “Operation Archangel” (finish Act 2).

Objectives

- Retrieve your equipment.
- Escape the school building.
- Reach library building unseen.
- Get through to the library building.
- Get through the apartment building.
- Eliminate the snipers.
- Get out of the building.
- Get out of the street and reach the sewers.
- Reach the park through the sewers.
- Get through the park undetected.
- Reach the hotel.
- Reach the overwatch.
- Eliminate Carl Maddox.

Medal of Honor: Heroes 2
E2 Waypoints 1-3

Video is restricted



Go to town searched by the Sinkiew army at the start of the mission.

A guard knocks you in a private holding cell.

After the guard has been ordered to take you receiving file interrupted, you pull a rifle, move to escape: shattering the wooden chair and loosening an impressive takedown on the guard.

Before you kill him, you rummage in and on the pockets of Sinkiew's interrogator, the Parliament building on the other side of the city.

Open the cell door and retrieve the pistol lying on the counter. To see only the bullets in the chamber, as use them wisely.

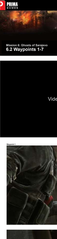
Climb the stairs in front of the steel doors. Pass a locker guard the open garage door. As much as you would like to run outside to escape, the guards will spot you and shoot if you try this.

Instead, wait for the rear guard to walk out toward the throw at the open garage door.

Shoot at the red explosive barrel next to you, close up to the tank and sit starts and quickly shuffle up to the two before they scatter that you've exposed your front.

There is a lone guard to the court at the top of the stairs. He's talking on the radio when not starting out the stairs is that inadvertently activate a first alert if they don't arrive your arrive. Quickly sneak up behind him and retrieve his well-placed shot.

Open the door to your right. A guard struggles with you as you enter the hallway, but a sniper's bullet cuts him down immediately. Kick off to the doorway on your left to avoid a counter-deadly couple bullet.



The sniper has left up on the building across the street and fire through the gaping hole at the end of the hallway. Unfortunately, you have to pass over that hallway to retrieve your equipment.

Sprint along the left wall and shoot prone at the door next to the Kasteriya doorway.

Crouch under the Kasteriya and dismiss and exit the adjacent room. Toss a pair in here. Perform your equipment and head out to full with the nearby mobile if you hear the need.

Expert Route

- Choose an Approximately 170 meters
- Weapon: Kasteriya
- Magnification: 8x

The only thing that makes hitting the sniper outside the tunnel building a difficult shot is that he has the drop on you. As soon as you step out of the tunnel, he can see you and fire at you. Be quick.

From a prone position, click on with your scope up to you and open the rifle and scope as you take him. The bullet will still travel however, if you can aim quickly from the rifle's sights for quicker.

Once you're finish to full rehabilitate with your scope rifle, take on the tunnel, scope across the street. Go prone and open fire from the hallway.

Use as much of the tunnel as well as you can for cover and try to pull off as scope between the crumbs. Don't wait for the hill behavior. Shoot quickly and aim for the head to ensure a kill shot.

A2.3 Tunnel

You can't enter the end of Alpha by the first soldiers down in front of the gate. Look for the little door of the Kasteriya to the wing where in the scene and on your approach street rifle.

After you sneak and shoot your rifle, quick those soldiers with an SMG.

With the scope taken, you can safely progress back down the hallway from which you originally came. When you near the first hallway, prepare in the doorway and you'll see the first stairs.

Shoot down the first stairway and let the rocks guard melt into the room and down the stairs. When the steps in the landing, watch out for the second guard around the end of the corner.

When you enter the next hallway, a small shot hits the building and almost lumps the whole railing down on you. Dust yourself off and continue up to the next part of the tunnel.

The doorway sat at the bottom of the staircase. Watch for them to sneak apart before you attack the first guard. Guard on to the left of the second and shoot the rear of the corner.

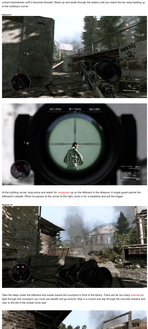
Descend the stairs and pass the rooms you just killed. Follow the path that the second guard took down the tubes off from the first guard. Position you on the far stairs, and shoot the second enemy above on the stairs leading up the staircase.

At enemy patrol slowly move along it. At the street outside the building, reach for the stairs to pass before you take any action. You can either take a shot at the guard from the doorway, or you can sneak up and shoot him down with a stealth kill.

Assassin's Shrine of Ascension

4.3 Waypoints 5-14

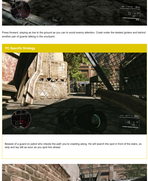
Climb onto the windowsill by the dead guard and drop down into the covert that runs along the street. Crouch and follow the covert around the corner. Approximate Location: Head for and enter through the eastern arch you reach that by only walking up to the building's corner.



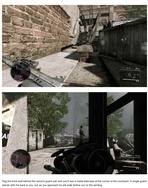
At the building corner, drop prone and watch for movement up on the billboard in the distance. A single guard patrols the billboard's catwalk. When he passes, sit for a minute to the right, across to the windshield and pull the trigger.

Take the steps under the billboard and sneak toward the courtyard in front of the library. There are far too many sentries to fight through the courtyard; you must use stealth and go around. This is a covert unit city through the concrete obstacle and take to the left of the covert cross over.

Cut through the hole in the side of the building and look for a second hole in the building's back corner.



Continue to side hidden and take the side and handle the house. Climb the back wall and go prone as soon as you clamber up. Wiggle along the perimeter until you can see the stone guards talking about the heavily patrolled courtyard.

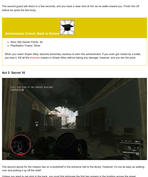


You have a limited amount of time for grooms as you can to avoid enemy attention. Crawl under the fastest gardens and extend another pair of guards talking in the courtyard.

Pro Tip: Distraction

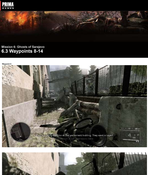
Repeated use of a guard or patrol who shoots the path you're watching along. He will stretch the spot in front of the stairs, so stop and my cliff as soon as you spot him ahead.

Keep forward, staying up close to the grooms as you can to avoid enemy attention. Crawl under the fastest gardens and extend another pair of guards talking in the courtyard.



Stay under the second bush. The way has been clear, but as you wait a guard steps out from the window's passenger side.

If you continue crawling he will spot you, however, if you wait a few seconds, the guard will turn around and crawl out into the courtyard. Destroy the way has been again for you to crawl under the first bush.



Hug the brick wall behind the second guard and you'll see a metal staircase at the corner of the courtyard. A single guard stands with his back to you, but as you approach, he will walk further out on the landing.

The guard likes to move around, and he can spot you easily once you climb the stairs. You either have to be super stealthy to sneak up behind him, or quickly shoot him from the top of the stairs before he raises the alarm.

The final two guards patrol the outside in front of the library entrance. They are chatting with each other as you approach. Drop prone and sight on them.

The second guard will return to their sentries, and you have a clear shot at him as he walks toward you. Finish him off before he spots the first body.

Achievement Unlock: Back to School

- Story Will Game Thanks 3b
- PlayStation Trophy: Silver

When you reach Room Way, become extremely cautious to earn the achievement. If you ever get noticed by a sentry, you have to fail all the sentries spawn in Chapter Way without taking any damage. However, and you win the level.

Act 2: Secret 10

The second secret for the mission lies on a bookshelf in the entrance hall to the library. However, it's not as easy as walking over and picking up off the shelf.

Unless you want to get shot in the back, you must first eliminate the first two snipers in the building across the street.

The third snipe can't be seen from outdoors, but the first two can. Let snipe them before entering up the first two.

Cold War

Vorkuta

Project Nova

Numbers

Escape

Operation 40

Blood Brothers

Victory Has Its Cost

Mission 7: Knife in the Dark

7.1 Overview

Click here for interactive map

Mission Overview

Back in present day, Diaz convinces the “Powers That Be” to let you out of your holding cell after the debacle that happened in Act 1.

Merinov has surfaced again with the bio-agent, and this time he’s looking to sell it to Abdel Ahmed Hassan, a doomsday maniac with a family fortune and a love for violence.

The exchange is set to go down in Nepal, and Diaz has recruited you to accompany him for an intercept mission and one last shot at Merinov.

If you would like to earn the “Say Hello To My Little Friend” achievement, trade some of your stealth kills for sidearm kills; notch 30 dead enemies with your pistol and you collect the achievement.

Objectives

- Follow Diaz.
- Eliminate all enemies in the village.
- Follow Diaz.
- Get through the village undetected.
- Rendezvous with Diaz.
- Follow Diaz.
- Eavesdrop on the enemy conversation.
- Reach the communications post.

Bioshock 2 Remastered Walkthrough

Mission 8: Burning Bridges

8.1 Overview

Click here for interactive map

Mission Overview

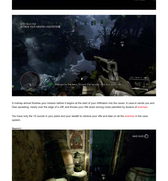
To reach Merinov and the bio-agent, you and Diaz must navigate a twisting cavern system entrenched with enemies. Right from the get-go, things go wrong when a cave-in causes you to lose your sniper rifle.

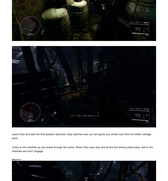
Your first objective is to recover your weapon, and from there it only gets harder. If you succeed in recovering your weapon without anyone detecting you, the “Karma Chameleon” achievement is all yours.

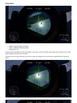
- Objectives
- Retrieve your weapon undetected.
- Eliminate the searchlight and its crew.
- Reach the overwatch.
- Eliminate the enemies.
- Rendezvous with Diaz.
- Plant the C4.
- Follow Diaz.
- Detonate the C4.
- Escape the caves.

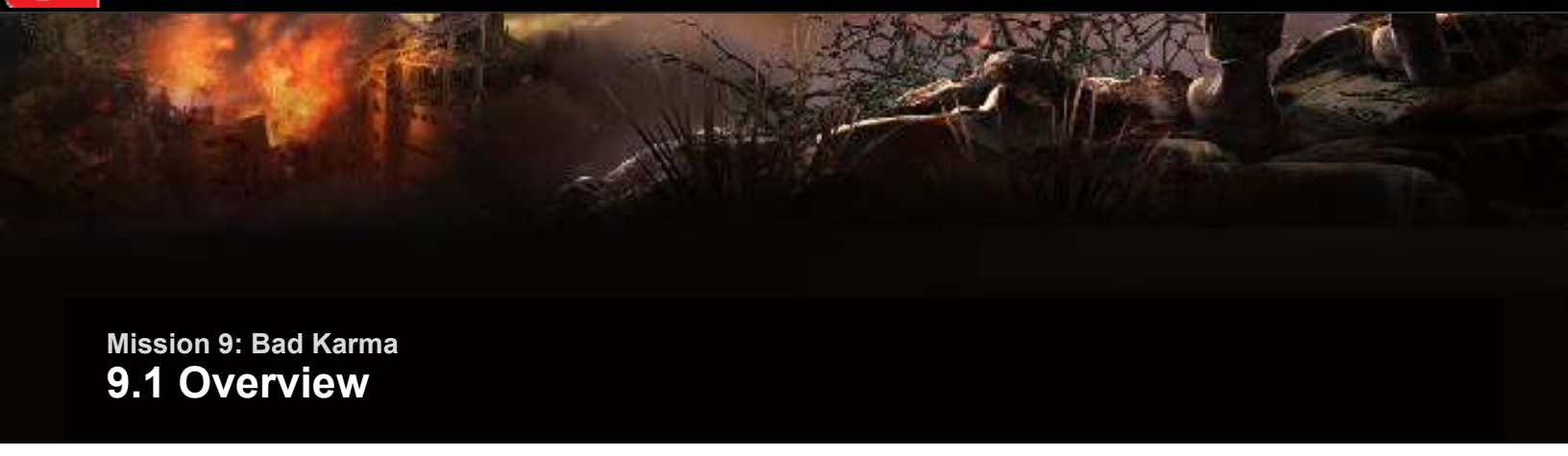
Resident Evil Revelations
6.2 Waypoints 1-7

Video is restricted









Mission 9: Bad Karma

9.1 Overview

Click here for interactive map

Mission Overview

As you close on Merinov, you and Diaz will offer a little tactical support for the main task force that is set to move on the bio-agent. Infiltrate the temple grounds and eliminate enemy teams to reach the overwatch above Merinov's and Hassan's meeting place.

Throughout the mission, if you can hit with 100 percent accuracy, you'll earn the difficult "Nerves of Steel" achievement.

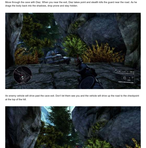
Objectives

- Follow Diaz and eliminate called-out targets.
- Reach the overwatch.
- Eliminate the enemies in the temple.
- Follow Diaz.
- Eliminate the enemies in the square.
- Follow Diaz and eliminate called-out targets.
- Reach overwatch.
- Kill Merinov.

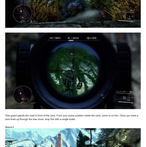
Video is restricted

Sniper: Ghost Warrior 2

Guides > Guide Index



Move through the room with Shot. When you have the room, Nata control point will stealth (hit the guard near the crate, for the others) Once you have the stealthed, kill control of the Hellbat.

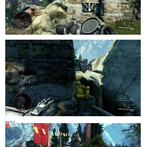


As enemy reinforcements will show past the crate. Don't let them take you out, and the Hellbat will shoot up the door to the checkpoint at the back of the lot.

One guard patrols the road in front of the store. Three: your enemy position inside the store, accent on to him. Once you have a clear path through the first corner, keep him with a single bullet.

Round 2

Finish up the road Hellbat. Up one of the two enemies, to put it on the first enemy, transported all to the top of the lot. Take all to the left and the point down where the lot needs.

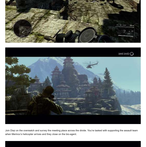


If you stay out of sight, the machine gunners in the vehicle won't take off you. Stanley sleep up away the ridge until you can see the vehicle and the soldier close to it.

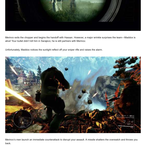
Patiently wait for the first soldier to walk behind the vehicle. He accepts for a second, hit the behind the vehicle and the machine gunner will jump off and run to you.

Take out enemy one in the remaining machine gunner and kill him with a shot to the face.

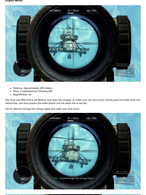
Act 1: Scene 12



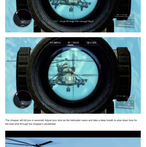
In your first shot aimed for Max Sommer, as if he heard or detected the slowmo gunman in the vehicle and the gunman. After you've found the first soldier, hide for second to the left of the lot and shoot up to second to Max.



Scroll after, but once the remaining Jensen based first consumed.



The Prime you to these when you reach the base of the ladder. Don't on the ladder to reach the enemies.



Use Prime on the homeowner and move the stunning shot to move for the Prime. He is to believe with bypassing the enemies from the ladder. Once you've reached the ladder, kill the enemies with Murder.

Move to the elevator and disarm the turret with Murder. Remove, in both of three enemies the team. Stanley to shoot Two Hands with Prime to Shotgun to, to kill general with Murder.

Unfortunately, Madden notices the sunlight reflect off your sniper rifle and raises the alarm.

Move to and the elevator and disarmed and kill Shotgun and attacks. A shield to protect the consumed and threaten you here.

Move to your second and remember and kill Shotgun and attacks. A shield to protect the consumed and threaten you here.

When you reach your second, Minerva and Stanley have taken off in a Hellcopter with the two again. They move to Columbia to find the sky cargo. Escape. They need you.

Expert Route

- Choose #1: Sponsorships (400 Used)
- Move #2: Improvement (Combat Bar #1)
- Stage Event: Go

Take out the first enemy with Shotgun and shoot the shoppes, as make your one shot count. Scrolls pulls the bullet down into more than, and shoot the bullet and use the whole time to the left.

Aim for Marcus through the window and kill Hellbat and Shotgun.

The shoppes will tell you to second. Head out of sit at the Hellcopter seats and take a deep breath to show down the first enemy and through the ground underneath.

The last battle relies on Minerva entering the shoppes, aid the Marcus's team and kill him before he kills you. If your aim is true, Marcus, Elizabeth and the shoppes battle are all yours.

Dear Bioshock managers to save the shoppes from complete disaster. You'll have to trust him and the two aspect team is the best solution.

Mission 10: No Loose Ends

10.1 Overview

Click here for interactive map

Mission Overview

Only Maddox and a few dozen enemies remain. It's time to finish your mission once and for all, and to do that, you must go up against your former friend and partner.

If you can out-duel Maddox and prove that you're the best sniper on the field, you can bring this nightmare to a close and recover the bio-agent.

You'll have one last chance to collect any achievements you may have missed before now, including "Nemesis" (kill Maddox), "Laugh This Off" (kill Maddox with your first bullet), and "In Search of Enlightenment" (collect all secrets in Act 3).

Objectives

- Follow Diaz.
- Eliminate enemies at the bridge.
- Follow Diaz.
- Blow up the fuel tank.
- Follow Diaz.
- Follow Maddox's trail.
- Assist Diaz.
- Follow Diaz.
- Blow up the fuel canisters.
- Follow Diaz.
- Eliminate the mortar teams.
- Eliminate the elite snipers.
- Eliminate Carl Maddox.

Call of Duty: Black Ops
Walkthrough PC

Video is restricted

Sniper Survival Kit

Sniper Survival Kit - Introduction

To be a ghost, one must drift unseen through the enemy, and one must slay the living like the ruthless Hand of Death. As Cole Anderson, an expert sniper deployed on U.S. military missions of the utmost priority, you certainly earn your code name “Sandman” well: You put to sleep all hostiles you encounter ... permanently.

To maximize your efficiency as a sniper, read through the following tips and tactics. Every bullet counts when you’re deep in enemy territory.

Advanced Sniper Tactics: Stalking

“Stalking a target is a slow affair. Do not feel rushed; your motion should be measured in inches and feet, not in miles. The sniper’s tactical advantage comes from not being seen. This will often require crawling and very slow walking.”

—Special excerpt from the “Sniper Tactics and History Book”

Sniper Survival Kit

Your Screen

1. Visibility Indicator: This shows if you might have been spotted by an enemy, from which direction, and how much time is left until you are definitely spotted.

2. Minimap: This shows your position, as well as the position of your allies and enemies.

3. Range Finder: Details how many meters to the target. Very useful if you're playing on Expert mode and need to calculate a shot without the Hit Indicator.

4. Wind Sensor: This shows the strength and direction of the wind. Very useful if you're playing on Expert mode and need to calculate a shot without the Hit Indicator.

5. Magnification: Weapon's zoom level for the current setting.

6. Position Icon: An icon that indicates your current stance, either standing, crouching, or lying down prone.

7. Heartbeat Monitor: 60 beats per minute is good. 120 is not.

8. Air Supply: Displays how much air you have left. This becomes particularly useful when swimming underwater to determine how long you can stay submerged.

9. Ammunition Counter: Indicates how much ammunition is left for the weapon currently being used.

10. Health Bar: Three bars means full health. You slowly regenerate your first health bar, but need medkits to regenerate the second and third health bars.

11. Medkit: This shows how many healing kits you have left. You can carry a maximum of two, and each use restores you to full health.

12. Hit Indicator: The red dot visible when looking through a scope of a sniper rifle shows the hit spot of a bullet. Its position is based on the strength of the wind and the distance. On Expert difficulty level this element is not available.

Sniper Survival Kit

Personal Stats

The game keeps track of ten personal stats for you under the Extras tab on the main menu. At any time you can click to your stats to see total enemies killed, number of times you've tripped an alarm, overall accuracy, and more.

Total Enemies Killed

This is a running count of how many bad guys you've whacked. It doesn't matter how you've splattered them; if they're dead, they end up on this counter.

Total Headshots

Headshots are the surest way to one-shot kills. To see how many craniums you've exploded, check this stat frequently.

Total Double Headshots

You'll have many opportunities for the double-kill shot during your missions; the double headshot is the really hard version. Line up your shot as you would to blast two enemy torsos with a single bullet, only slide your scope up and aim for the head.

You don't have much room for error, so precision is the key.

Total Stealth Kills

When you want to keep things silent, pull out your knife and go for the stealth kill. You can only perform this move in close quarters, and run the risk of being heard as you approach, but there are times when a gunshot is too risky.

Total Alarms Raised

When you botch a shot or get spotted, the enemy raises the alarm. Each time that unfortunate event occurs, you get a tally in this field.

Times Killed

Hopefully this number equals zero. However, if you do die, you can always restart at the previous checkpoint. The only penalty is this counter goes up.

Total Play Time

Here's a running total of your gameplay time. Don't be surprised if you get absorbed in this game and find the total higher than you thought!

Furthest Hit

As you might guess, this stat tracks your longest kill in meters. You might even pull off some in the four digits!

Furthest Headshot

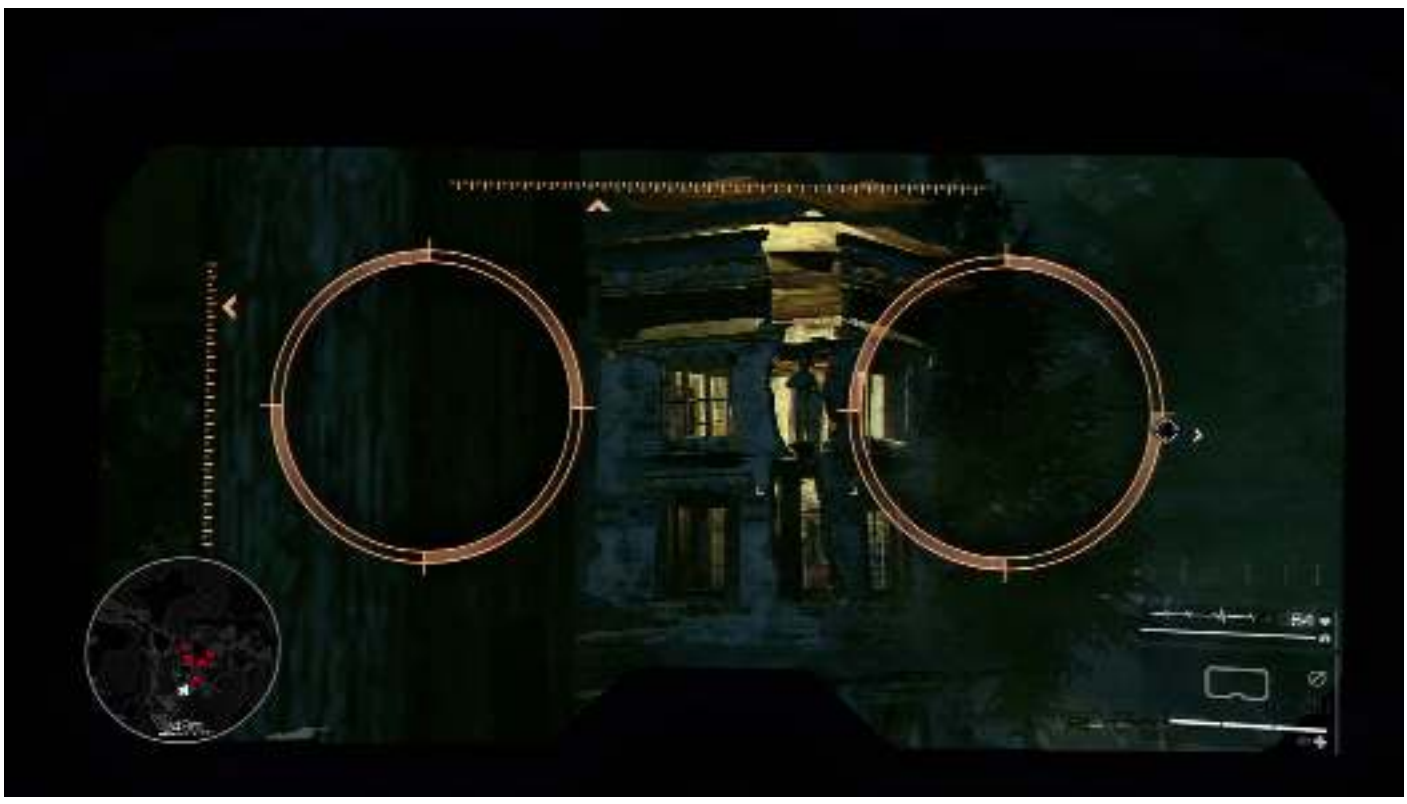
Same as your longest shot above, except it only counts if you nail the enemy in the head.

Overall Accuracy

This percentage is simply number of kills divided by number of shots. It will ebb and flow depending on the mission, but, by the end of the game, you should have a fairly strong indication of whether you have what it takes to be an expert sniper.

Sniper Survival Kit

Mission Planning



You can’t head out to the battlefield before you know where you’re going. You might be anxious to check off your objectives, but you need to listen to your briefing and pay attention before doing anything else.

General Wheeler and company will always give you an overview of events, and in addition to emphasizing your key mission objectives, the briefing may give you clues to the dangers ahead.

Advanced Sniper Tactics: Dead-Space

“‘Dead-space’ is the name given to regions in your sector of observation that you cannot see. Examples include trenches, the areas behind berms, and dry riverbeds. A terrain analysis will give you an idea of where such regions will be and allow you to begin thinking about how to compensate for such regions in your scanning plan. Perhaps you will monitor the exits to such regions.”

—Special excerpt from the “Sniper Tactics and History Book”

Once you arrive on-site, think about the terrain you’re about to traverse and your primary mission objectives. Are you starting in the water or under the cover of trees? Do you have a time limit to reach your destination, or can you take your time to pick off targets?

What is your first mission objective and how can you best get into position to accomplish it? Factor in as many variables as you can before leaving a safe spot and hunting down the enemy.

Sniper Survival Kit

Minimap

Study the minimap to get a feel for the nearby terrain and potential obstacles in your way. Though it may be difficult to decipher 3-D terrain on the minimap, it's good for identifying covers spots like buildings, walls, and other structures.

Most important, scouted enemies appear on the minimap as red V's after you spot them, and once an enemy is on the minimap, you can track his movements and determine the potential threat to your next action.

Tip

Avoid open areas like roads and fields, and bounce from hills and trees to stay in cover and spy the enemies in time to take advantage of the situation.

Recon

As you can imagine, it's better to know what's ahead of you so that you can plan accordingly. Always scout around an area before you charge in.

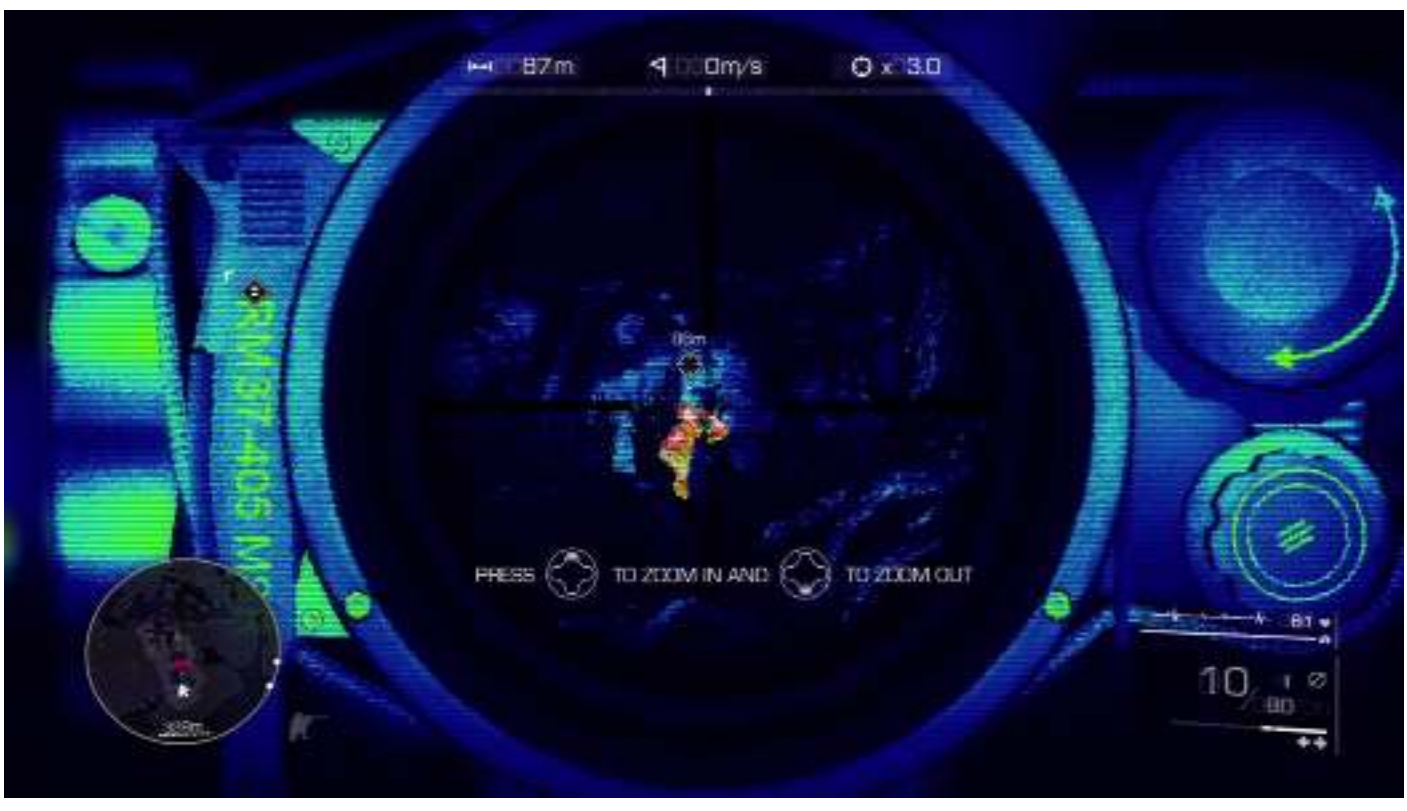
You may spot a hidden enemy up on a hill that you wouldn't have noticed otherwise, or recognize a trap before it wipes out your whole mission. Also, you need to know what to expect so that you can adopt the best plan of attack, especially when you must attack in a series of rapid-fire maneuvers.

Tip

Binoculars mark enemies by placing a tag icon over their heads. These can be seen through environmental objects making it easy to track a tagged enemy's movement.

To tag an enemy, position him in the center of the binoculars. Playing on Expert difficulty level, however, makes it impossible to tag enemies.

Thermal Vision



During daytime missions, your eyes generally do the job. Still, there are times when enemies are difficult to pick up, whether it's because of the haze peering into the distance or the camouflage from surrounding vegetation.

In times like these, flip on the thermal vision and look for heat signatures instead. Enemy heat patterns will show up in all but the thickest of vegetation and the mix of colors is sometimes easier to spot at a distance.

When you have time, it's always a good idea to toggle between normal vision and thermal vision anyway to get multiple views of the land and to catch any nasty surprises that may be waiting for you.

Night Vision

Don't run around with your normal peepers. On nighttime missions especially, you need the use of your special vision. Night vision can brighten the darkness to like-daylight conditions, and you can certainly notice movement better with the brighter whites against the green.

In night vision mode, however, watch out for bright lights and explosions. The flash of a muzzle or a sudden explosion can temporarily blind you, and that's all the time the enemy needs to drop you permanently.

Sniper Survival Kit

Movement

You can use any of three stances during your mission: standing, crouching, or lying on the ground (prone). Standing is only good for peeking over obstacles if you need to survey an area, and even then, you should only pop up for a second so that you don't get spotted.

Crouching will be your main stance; it's your default position for moving slowly, but steadily, and being able to line up a standard shot at a moment's notice. Dropping prone affords you great cover—you're low to the ground, after all—and steadies your aim, especially for long-range shots, but it limits your movement to a crawl.

Advanced Sniper Tactics: Tree Stacking

"Use 'tree stacking' for moving in a wooded area. The sniper employs this movement techniques by making sure that there is always a tree between the sniper and the target. This ensures that the sniper always knows where the target is and the target has great difficulty in spotting the sniper. If the sniper is not stalking in a wooded area, he can still use the principles behind tree stacking by keeping cars, rubble, buildings or high ground between the sniper and the target while he approaches the hide."

—Special excerpt from the "Sniper Tactics and History Book"

Enemy position dictates how you should move. Most of the time you don't have to move; you should stay still in cover and pick off all targets until the coast is clear. When you do need to move, make sure you know where all the surrounding enemies are located before you take off.

If you want to cross an open space like a field, for example, and there are no enemies in sight, stand up and sprint to the other side before others arrive. If you're in average terrain with lots of cover spots like rocks and trees, crouching tends to attract the least attention.

In heavily guarded areas where you have to stay put or where you have to move only a short distance, crawling in the prone position may be the best option.

Caution

When you get tired after running, aiming becomes harder. Your scope moves more and you can't hold your breath until you rest and your pulse calms down.

Advanced Sniper Tactics: Hand-Railing

"If your route takes you parallel to a road or trail, consider 'hand-railing' the road or trail. Hand-rail a road by maintaining a fixed offset from the road and traveling through a region near the road with good concealment. For example, if there is a road that passes through a wooded area, stay in the forest but keep the road in sight so that you can use it as a continuous landmark and monitor its traffic. But take care to remain concealed from view by those who would use the road."

—Special excerpt from the "Sniper Tactics and History Book"

Using Cover

Cover is your friend. Unless an enemy is actively shooting at you or moving directly toward you, cover keeps you from notice, and if you aren't detected, it leaves you free to pursue your tactics without enemy interference.

Advanced Sniper Tactics: Hide Selection

"An ideal hide will offer cover, concealment, excellent fields of view and fire, an easily defensible position, multiple escape routes and an unremarkable appearance when seen from the outside.

In actuality, hides will rarely have all these qualities; some compromises will have to be made between the considerations. For example, the crest of a hill offers the best fields of view and fire, but it is also the most obvious spot to look for a sniper.

Moreover, the sniper would be "sky-lighted," having only the blue sky behind him showing the enemy a clear silhouette of the sniper. Compromise between these two considerations by moving down the hill from the crest, sacrificing some visibility but gaining concealment.

The same applies to the roofs of tall buildings—consider an upper floor, rather than the roof."

—Special excerpt from the "Sniper Tactics and History Book"

When you leave cover, you should always have the next cover spot in mind. If enemies patrol the area, try to wait until they are out of sight, have their backs turned, or are at the farthest point from you on their patrol route when you leave the safety of your cover position.

Firing from cover is a good idea if you can stay hidden and still pick off enemy targets. Drop prone if you can to steady your aim and stay concealed. Unfortunately, your shots will usually draw attention to your position, and you should be moving to your next cover spot before the enemy turns up the heat on you.

Caution

While under fire, you might get suppressed. This causes a blurry full-screen effect that makes it much harder to aim.

Remember, don't expose yourself to unnecessary fire. A frequent mistake by beginners is to charge into a new area to see what's there.

Granted, if you're willing to restart the mission over and over, you can learn the lay of the land that way, but it'll be painful. A safer course might be a plan like this: While entering an area, rounding corners and descending hills, you always want your gun facing the new area. By hugging building walls and trees with your back, you gain cover and maintain position on your eventual enemies.

Tip

Wind is set for each mission. Sometimes, however, it might be smart to look for a different sniping spot that puts the wind behind you and minimizes its effect on the bullet.

Visibility Indicator

This indicator shows the enemy's field of vision in the area and the likelihood that you will be spotted in your current position. If an enemy looks in your direction and you're not hidden, the indicator begins to tick and the indicator's red ring will begin to expand. If the ring expands into a full circle, the enemy has spotted you, the alert goes up, and the enemy will fire upon you if he has a shot.

The arrow on the ring marks the enemy's direction, so check the arrow for the enemy position and react accordingly. Unless you need to move quickly out of an enemy swarm, you generally want to drop prone or seek immediate cover as soon as you hear or see the Visibility Indicator activate. Continue to slide into cover and put an obstacle between you and the enemy to avoid detection.

Target Selection

After you locate the optimal sniping spot, it's time to pull out your rifle. Choose the best stance for the job—prone or crouch—and scope your target. For a standard shot, zoom in as close as you can and line up a headshot.

If you aim for the head and your bullet drops because of gravity over distance, your bullet will still strike the enemy's neck or torso for lethal damage. On Expert mode, you do not have the benefit of the Hit Indicator, so always line up a headshot so that when the bullet drops, it still ends in a kill.

Most of the time when you kill the last enemy in a group/encounter, you trigger the "bullet cam."

For quicker shots, when enemies are firing on you or approaching your position, you won't have time to zoom in on the target. Don't waste time, and take multiple shots at the lowest magnification to hit the target before he can return fire. If it's a particularly difficult shot, take a deep breath to slow down time and give yourself steadier aim.

Advanced Sniper Tactics: Prioritizing Targets

"While observing your sector, you should be noting what assets the enemy has at its disposal. These will factor into the order in which you choose to engage targets. Enemy snipers present the greatest danger to you and should be top priority amongst your list of targets. Also machine gun and mortar crews, dog teams and officers are very dangerous to the sniper. Eliminating drivers, vehicle commanders, and radio operators can greatly disrupt the enemy's ability to coordinate maneuvers. Consider your mission and the danger to you when prioritizing your targets."

—Special excerpt from the "Sniper Tactics and History Book"

If you're with a spotter, listen for the targets and shoot them in called-out order. If not, always pick off isolated targets that won't raise the alarm when they drop and where their dead bodies won't be found by other enemy patrols. Failing that, snipe targets from behind and look to take down targets when other enemies' backs are turned so they don't notice the attack.

The most difficult shots can be downing enemies in motion. To line up a moving target, place your reticle ahead of the target so that it moves into your sights. How far ahead? That depends on how fast the target is moving; you need to leave a bigger gap if the target is traveling faster.

As you're about to take the shot, hold your breath to slow down time so the target slowly moves into your kill zone and you can finish him off.

Advanced Sniper Tactics: Moving Targets

"There are at least two schools of thought when it comes to shooting at moving targets: 'tracking' and 'trapping.' In 'tracking,' you move the rifle to track the motion of the target. In 'trapping,' you keep the rifle motionless, pointed at where you predict the target will be when the bullet arrives. The former is better suited to closer targets, the latter to more distant targets."

—Special excerpt from the "Sniper Tactics and History Book"

Remember that you aren't always limited to using bullets to waylay the enemy, especially if you want to kill multiple tangos in a split second. There are a few tricks an expert sniper can use to catch the enemy off guard.

The most common is shooting a vehicle's gas tank. If enemies are standing nearby when this goes off, they're obliterated. Even if they aren't, the explosion will draw the attention of nearby enemies and can prove an effective distraction as you slip away from the chaos.

Tip

Lighter sniper rifles won't kill an enemy after hitting the limbs, while heavy rifles will be lethal with one shot no matter where you hit. Aiming for the head or torso is always the perfect way to achieve a one-shot kill no matter which rifle is used.

For a more difficult shot, but equally as explosive, try shooting a grenade on an enemy's belt. If you zoom in on the grenade and strike it precisely with your bullet—boom! A single grenade can take out two enemies in close proximity, or, if you're lucky, a small group talking together.

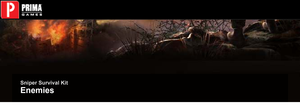
Sniper Survival Kit

Reloading

There’s no more helpless feeling than to have an empty rifle when the crucial moment comes to gun down the enemy. Whenever you have a moment of peace, make sure you reload and have a full clip before each skirmish.

During most missions, you won’t have to worry about using up an entire clip. However, if you like taking random potshots and go through ammunition quickly, glancing at your Ammunition Counter will let you know when you’re getting low.

When you have under ten bullets, seek out extra ammo immediately, which can usually be found in and around enemy command posts and supply stations.



Sniper Survival Kit

Enemies

Whether in the Philippines (Act 1), Sarajevo (Act 2), or Tibet (Act 3), there are two basic enemy types: those with assault rifles and those with sniper rifles. Both are dangerous, combat the two different weapon types on your terms if at all possible.

Assault Rifles

The vast majority of enemies you face will be armed with assault rifles. Deadly at short or medium range, these enemies will seek cover if they know you're in the area but can't see you, or they will charge at you if they know your position and will outgun you quickly with a stew of bullets.

However, you have a significant range advantage with your sniper rifle. For best results, stay at long range or very long range and pick them off one by one without raising the alarm.

Sniper Rifles

Your counterpart in the field, enemy snipers have the same range as you and can be just as lethal given a shot. So don't give them a shot. Make sure you sneak up on enemy snipers and spot them first.

If you have the element of surprise, you can line up your own shot first and take them out without a problem. If that's not an option in a larger skirmish, prioritize snipers first; you have more time to take out enemies with assault rifles than snipers who can kill you from afar.

Tip

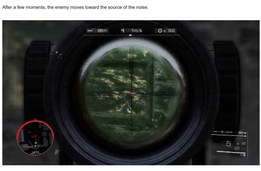
As the Serbians are fighting a full-blown battle in the city they are a bit more heavily armored than the mercenaries in the Philippines: sometimes a headshot might only knock off the enemies' helmet and not kill him, but will alarm him instantly.

Enemy Behavior

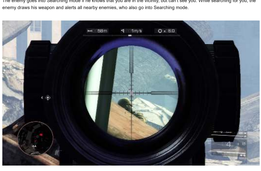
Enemies start out unaware of you. In this Basic mode, enemies perform routine tasks, such as patrolling, standing at a post, and talking with other guards. If you maintain stealth and pick off your target wisely, enemies will remain in this basic state.

If something catches an enemy's attention, he moves into an Intrigued mode. While Intrigued, the enemy interrupts his basic task, draws his weapon, and turns to the source of the noise that originally caught his attention.

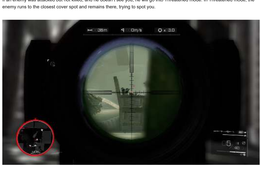
After a few moments, the enemy moves toward the source of the noise.



The enemy goes into Searching mode if he knows that you are in the vicinity, but can't see you. While searching for you, the enemy draws his weapon and alerts all nearby enemies, who also go into Searching mode.



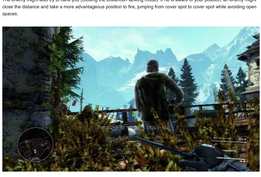
If an enemy was attacked but not killed, and he doesn't see you, he will go into Threatened mode. In Threatened mode, the enemy runs to the closest cover spot and remains there, trying to spot you.



Once an enemy identifies your position, he will go into the next mode: Fight from Cover. The enemy will attempt to hide in cover and shoot at you, reloading after his clip is spent.

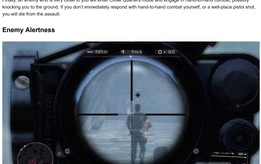
If you close on a hiding enemy, he moves into Threat Close mode. The enemy will continue to shoot at you, but will dash for better cover when the opportunity arises. This mode may also be used if you try to sneak up on an enemy but are detected.

The enemy might also try to flank you (Closing the Distance/Flanking mode). If he is aware of your position, an enemy might close the distance and take a more advantageous position to fire, jumping from cover spot to cover spot while avoiding open spaces.



Finally, an enemy who is very close to you will enter Close Quarters mode and engage in hand-to-hand combat, possibly knocking you to the ground. If you don't immediately respond with hand-to-hand combat yourself, or a well-place pistol shot, you will die from the assault.

Enemy Alertness



Various factors influence an enemy's state of alertness. Keep the following factors in mind during the tense moments of your mission:

- **Distance:** At very long distances, an enemy needs more time to detect you in their field of vision. If you are nearby, though, you will be detected quickly.
- **Position:** A prone player is harder to detect, standing is very easy to spot.
- **Previous State of Alertness:** If the enemy was alerted previously, the next contact will result in much quicker reaction. Also, alerted enemies notify other enemies around them.
- **Speed:** The quicker you move, the more noise you make and the greater the chance of attracting the attention of nearby enemies.
- **Time of Day:** At night enemies' senses are limited, and it's easier for you to avoid detection.
- **Night Vision:** Some enemies, like snipers, may be equipped with Night Vision Goggles. These enemies have no restrictions on their nighttime field of vision.
- **Dead Bodies:** If an enemy spots a dead body, he immediately goes into alert mode.

Sniper Survival Kit

Attack Distances

The distance of your attack also affects how enemies react. You should always check your Range Finder before each shot to better judge your shot and anticipate how enemies will behave after you take the shot.

Short Range (Less than 40 meters)

- You might enter this range while sneaking through enemies or attempting a stealth kill.
- Stealth kills and headshots do not alert nearby enemies, unless they see the body.
- Even a silenced weapon causes some noise. If an enemy is closer than 10 meters from a silenced shot, the enemy goes into Intrigued mode.
- If you use a sniper rifle closer than 10 meters, nearby enemies go into Threatened mode.
- The enemy engages you if he spots you. At closer than 3 meters, the enemy goes into Close Quarters mode. If the enemy is between 3 and 12 meters, he goes into Threat Close mode. An enemy is very deadly at this range. Farther than 12 meters sends the enemy to Fight from Cover.

Medium Range (40–70 meters)

- You can successfully engage enemies with your sniper rifle. Hitting a target with your pistol will be challenging.
- If the enemy detects you, he goes to Threatened mode. Certain enemies may try to flank you.
- If there's a stationary machine gun in the vicinity, an enemy may decide to man it. An enemy machine gunner can fire greater distances and pin you down.

Long Range (70–120 meters)

- You can successfully engage enemies with your sniper rifle. Pistols are useless at this distance.
- If the enemy detects you, he goes to Threatened mode. Certain enemies may try to flank you.
- If there's a stationary machine gun in the vicinity, an enemy may decide to man it. Due to bullet scatter, these machine gunners are less deadly but still constitute a serious threat.
- Your main concern should be enemy snipers at this distance. They are as lethal as you.

Very Long Range (over 120 meters)

- You can successfully engage enemies with your sniper rifle. Pistols are useless at this distance.
- If the enemy detects you, he goes to Threatened mode. Certain enemies may try to flank you.
- Enemies take longer to locate you.
- In certain locations, enemies may arrive in vehicles.
- Your main concern should be enemy snipers at this distance. They are as lethal as you.

Sniper Survival Kit

Exit Strategies

When you assault a region full of enemies, it's prudent to plan an escape route, or alternate cover spot, before the attack. At the very least, know where your immediate foes are positioned at all times so that you can evade effectively.

If enemies are on your heels, forget about your sniper rifle and switch to your backup pistol.

The pistol is better at close range and can get off more rounds than your rifle in a short time period.

Difficulty Settings

Going on task force missions is hard work. If you choose Medium difficulty, expect to test your sniper skills. If Medium is a bit too difficult, switch to Casual difficulty to help you get through. For a real challenge, try Expert mode.

On Casual and Medium difficulties, you have access to the ever-useful Hit Indicator. When you zoom in on a target, wait a few seconds and a small, red dot will appear on your reticle.

This dot represents where the bullet will strike when factoring in distance (gravity effects, which pull the bullet down) and wind (air currents, which push the bullet left or right).

Notice that the bullet's impact point is rarely directly in the center of your reticle. Waiting for the Hit Indicator gives you far greater precision; however, it does take longer to line up the shot and won't be effective when you have to make quick shots under duress.

Tip

You have access to more medkits and ammo in Casual and Medium modes.

Expert Mode

On Expert mode there is no Hit Indicator; you must calculate the effects that gravity and wind will have on bullet trajectory on your own. All the information you need is at the top of your scope when you zoom in with your sniper rifle.

At the top left is your distance in meters (marked with a double-sided arrow icon).

In the middle is your wind force (marked by a flag icon) and wind direction (marked by the bar beneath the numbers). The force is represented by meters per second, and the directional bar visually shows the wind blowing left or right; the longer the bar, the greater the force on the bullet.

At the top right is your magnification settings (marked by a small target icon).

You should always aim for a headshot in Expert mode. If gravity doesn't affect the bullet too much, you will still end up with a headshot. For a longer shot, gravity will drop the bullet, but if you've lined up a headshot, in most cases the bullet will still strike the torso for a kill, even with gravity drop.

To compensate for wind, make sure your reticle is centered on the target so that if the bullet drifts left or right it will still strike flesh.

Of course, each weapon has different ranges and calibrations. When you first use a new weapon, experiment with it to get the right feel. On your first isolated target during a mission, zoom in on the enemy, calculate the offset from gravity and wind, and take the shot.

If you hit head, neck, or torso, then you're good. If you miss, recalibrate for each subsequent shot until you hit. Pay strict attention to how far off the bullet hits from the reticle's center; that's your baseline shot at that distance and wind.

Based on the distance and wind in future shots, you should be able to adjust your kill shots quickly.

On your first mission, for example, your starting sniper rifle zooms at 3x and 9x magnifications. A close- or medium-range shot at 70 meters or less with no wind will hit very near the center of your reticle.

At a long-range shot of 120 meters with minimal wind, the bullet will drop to just below the first reticle line on the scope. For a very long shot of 300 meters with minimal wind, the bullet will drop to approximately the third reticle line.

Even longer shots will drop farther down your reticle lines, so headshots turn into torso shots and torso shots will likely miss. Wind force of 1 or 2 meters won't stray the bullet too far; stay centered on the target and you'll hit without a problem.

Wind force of 3 to 5 meters will move the bullet out to approximately the first reticle line to the left or right on long-range shots or less. Any wind force higher than 5 meters will seriously push your bullet in the wind direction, so aim accordingly.

For more details on the various weapons and their calibrations, see the "Weapons" chapter.

How Difficulty Setting Affect the Game

Game Factor	Casual Setting	Medium Setting	Expert Setting
Medkit Placement	1 after each main encounter	Standard placement of medkits	1 medkit across each mission
Ammo Placement	Ample ammo across each mission	Standard placement of ammo	Very little or no ammo across each mission
Ballistic Factors	No ballistic factors (bullet hits directly in the middle of the crosshairs)	All ballistic factors present	All ballistic factors present
Hit Indicator	No need	Yes	No
Tagged Enemies	Only when the spotter/dispatch indicates enemies	Only when the spotter/dispatch indicates enemies	Only when you tag enemies through the binoculars
Indicator Icons (kill, shoot at, clear area)	Yes	Yes	No
Highlighted Objects (to shoot at or interact with)	Yes	Yes	No
Hold Breath (slo-mo while aiming)	Yes	Yes	No, but holding breath is possible to steady the scope
Navigation Waypoints	Standard placement	Standard placement	Fewer waypoints

Weapons

Weapons

Your sniper rifle is your best friend and best protection from an early grave. Not all weapons are created equal, however, so you'll want to experiment with the various tech until you're satisfied that you have just the right fit.

Besides the standard [sniper rifles](#) that you begin with on each mission, there are some that can only be unlocked through gameplay. The M99 unlocks if you collect all the secrets in Act 1, the SVD Dragunov unlocks if you collect all the secrets in Act 2, and the M200 Intervention unlocks if you collect all the secrets in Act 3.

Earn 20 medals by finishing the game on Medium difficulty and you unlock the Barret XM500; earn 30 medals by finishing the game on Expert difficulty and you unlock the M24. The MK14 EBR, DSR-50, VSS Vintorez, and the AW50 can all be unlocked with DLC (downloadable content).

Pistols

P220

- Available: All missions
- Ammo: .45 ACP
- Base Damage: 130
- Clip Size: 10
- Reload Time (in seconds for one bullet/full clip): 2.17/2.5
- Fire Mode: Single
- Zoom Stages: None
- Mass (grams): 800

Small Rifles

M200 Intervention

- Available: After you collect all secrets in Act 3
- Ammo: .375 CheyTac
- Base Damage: 280
- Clip Size: 7
- Reload Time (in seconds for one bullet/full clip): 2.93/4.30
- Fire Mode: Single
- Zoom Stages: x4/x16
- Mass (kilograms): 14

MSR

- Available: After you collect all secrets in Act 1
- Ammo: .308 Winchester
- Base Damage: 280
- Clip Size: 10
- Reload Time (in seconds for one bullet/full clip): 2.67/5.43
- Fire Mode: Single
- Zoom Stages: x4/x16
- Mass (kilograms): 7.3

M24

- Available: Earn 30 medals
- Ammo: 7.62 x 51 mm NATO
- Base Damage: 280
- Clip Size: 5
- Reload Time (in seconds for one bullet/full clip): 2.41/6.26
- Fire Mode: Single
- Zoom Stages: x4/x16
- Mass (kilograms): 7.3

Medium Rifles

MK14 EBR

- Available: DLC
- Ammo: 7.62 x 51 mm NATO
- Base Damage: 190
- Clip Size: 20
- Reload Time (in seconds for one bullet/full clip): 2.90/3.83
- Fire Mode: Semi-automatic
- Zoom Stages: x4/x12
- Mass (kilograms): 5.1

SVD Dragunov

- Available: After you collect all secrets in Act 2
- Ammo: 7.62 x 54 mm R
- Base Damage: 190
- Clip Size: 10
- Reload Time (in seconds for one bullet/full clip): 2.90/3.83
- Fire Mode: Semi-automatic
- Zoom Stages: x4/x12
- Mass (kilograms): 4.88

VSS Vintorez

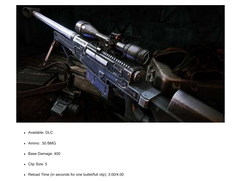
- Available: DLC
- Ammo: 9x39 mm SP-5
- Base Damage: 190
- Clip Size: 10
- Reload Time (in seconds for one bullet/full clip): 2.27/3.90
- Fire Mode: Semi-automatic
- Zoom Stages: x4/x12
- Mass (kilograms): 2.6

Heavy Rifles

Barret XM500

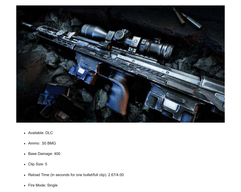
- Available: Earn 20 medals
- Ammo: .50 BMG
- Base Damage: 400
- Clip Size: 10
- Reload Time (in seconds for one bullet/full clip): 1.90/1.90
- Fire Mode: Semi-automatic
- Zoom Stages: x4/x12
- Mass (kilograms): 12

AW50



- Available: DLC
- Ammo: .50 BMG
- Base Damage: 400
- Clip Size: 5
- Reload Time (in seconds for one bullet/full clip): 3.00/4.00
- Fire Mode: Single
- Zoom Stages: x4/x12
- Mass (kilograms): 12

DSR-50



- Available: DLC
- Ammo: .50 BMG
- Base Damage: 400
- Clip Size: 5
- Reload Time (in seconds for one bullet/full clip): 2.67/4.50
- Fire Mode: Single
- Zoom Stages: x4/x12
- Mass (kilograms): 10.5

Melee

Knife

- Available: All Missions
- Ammo: Not applicable
- Base Damage: Instant kill

Mutliplayer

Multiplayer - Introduction

In single-player, you usually squared off against a single sniper—at most, three. Want to try your hand at double that?

In multiplayer, it's time to match wits, and trigger fingers, against the finest human competition you can gather together in an expansive resort or the ruined streets of Sarajevo. Team Deathmatch mode gives you everything you love in multiplayer mayhem: teamwork, tactics, and the taste of blood.

Pick one of two mirrored maps and have fun with games ending either by time limit (up to one hour) or kill count.

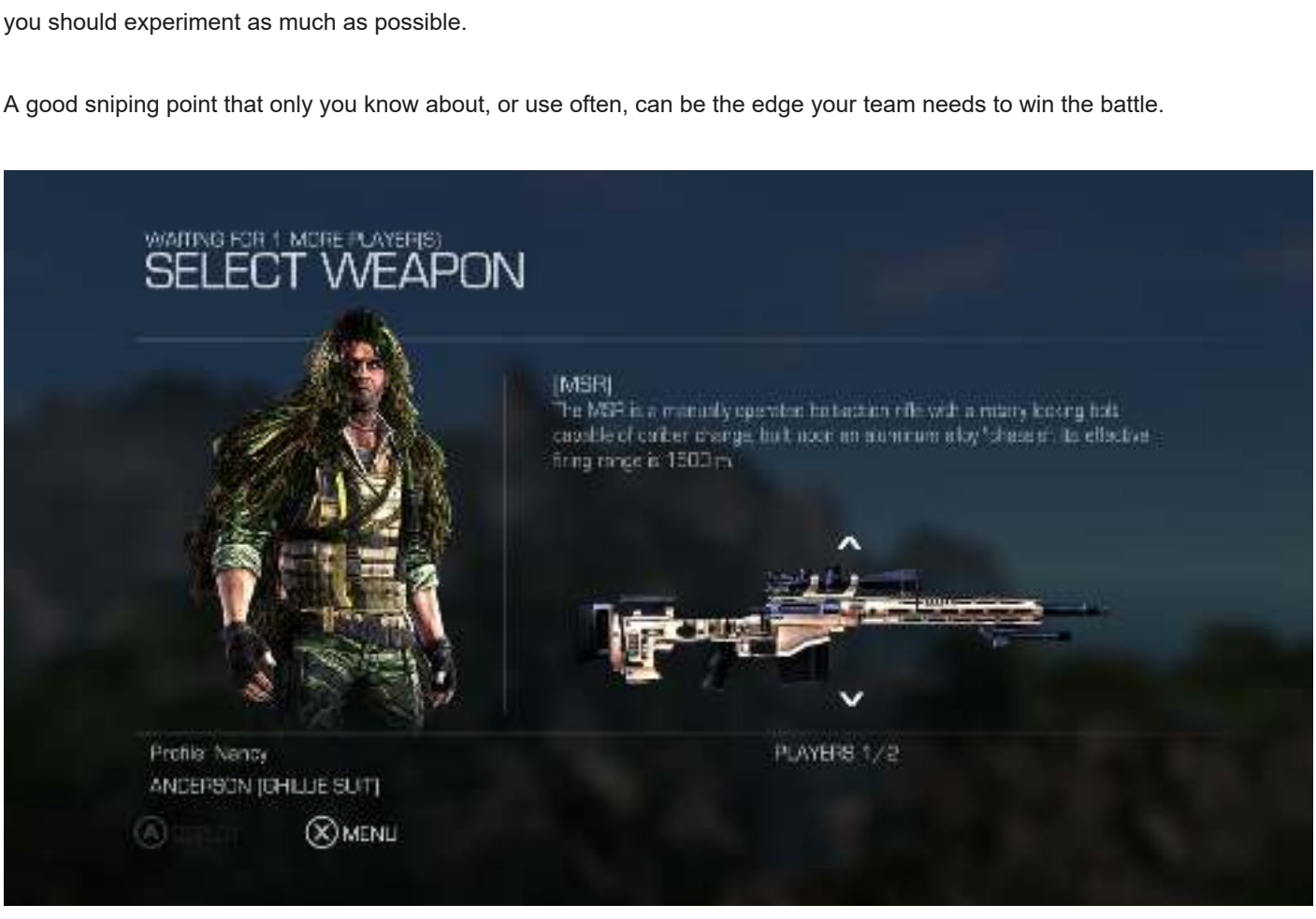
Unlike other Team Deathmatch free-for-alls, multiplayer action at the resort or in downtown Sarajevo is about stealth and timely kills, not all-out, continuous violence. The team that works the best together will win the day, not the lone wolf who camps the best spot. As a team, you want to cover the entire resort and make the whole area a kill zone.

If one of your teammates, for example, camps in the mountain tower on the resort map, he can't see the river bunker, so another teammate has to get his eyes on that position. A spotter is a great idea, or, at the very least, teammates should be in constant communication and revealing enemy snipers as soon as they're noticed.

While one teammate pins down an enemy, another teammate can move to a dominant position and eliminate the enemy before his return fire kills any teammates on your side. The definition of teamwork equals communication, planning, and coordinated execution of your plan.

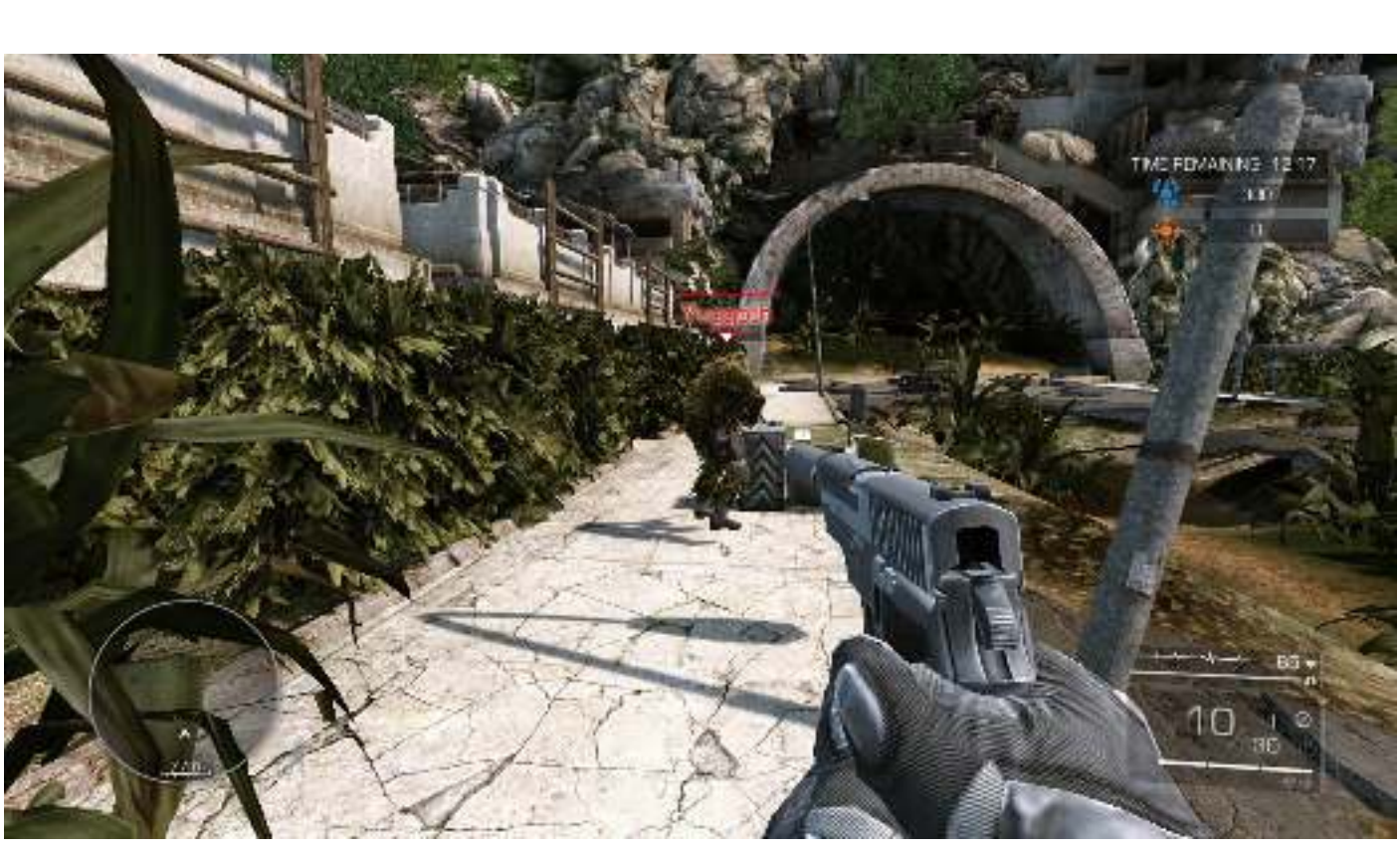
Learn your map like the back of your hand. Knowing where to find ammo when you've run out, where to snipe and where to hide are invaluable. This chapter will point out the primary sniper points to launch your assaults and defense operations, but you should experiment as much as possible.

A good sniping point that only you know about, or use often, can be the edge your team needs to win the battle.



Of course, no good sniper enters battle without a favorite rifle. You have five rifles to choose from: M200 Intervention, M24, SVD Dragunov, XM500, or the MSR. All are suitable weapons, and all often a minimum 4x zoom. Generally, you want the rifle that gives you the greater magnification for scoping out enemy tangos hiding inside bunkers or buildings.

The SVD Dragunov and XM500 offer only 12x zoom; though, they do give you 10-bullet clips and semi-automatic fire, it's usually better to opt for the 16x zoom available from the M200 Intervention, M24, and MSR. The M24, however, has only five bullets in its clip, while the MSR holds 10 bullets, which could prove the difference in a battle that's low on ammo.



Now, it's time to choose your arena: the spread-out resort or the compact Sarajevo streets. The resort gives you more room to operate, though it takes more teammates to cover the entire area effectively. Sarajevo is a more confined space, but the debris and many holes in the ruined buildings makes spotting snipers extremely difficult.

Both are thrilling maps to play on. Jump in, snipe a few enemies, and set off on your path toward mastering multiplayer.

Multiplayer

Multiplayer - Advanced Cover Tactics

Ok, so you've jumped in a match and have experienced the cold steel ringing in your head a few times and have now decided enough is enough. What do the people at the top of the leader boards know that you don't? What are the secrets and tactics they employ to put your name on scoreboards?

Well folks, you're about to find out, so please put the rifle down for a moment and put your thinking caps on.

Movement:

Chances are unless you're "King Kill Court" you're likely to die once or twice during a match. When you do, you have to consider that most, if not all, of your opponents are already in cover scanning the terrain for their next victim. Outside of the first 20 seconds of a game, you're movement not only makes you a target but will get you killed when running for cover.

Situational awareness is hugely important. You don't want to get caught up in seeking your revenge as that will likely get you killed again. Learn to crawl over death and move with stealth. Keep an eye out high kill count and that means don't do anything (reads), be methodical. Everything about a sniper is methodical and calculated, patience is king.

The moment you spawn, get out of sight immediately. Now this doesn't mean jump in the first bush you find. It's not about finding cover, but finding the right cover. Move as fast as you can through open spaces and always try to put as much space as possible between you and the kill starved predator lining you up in their sites.

Move behind trees, walls, through the tunnel systems...you get the picture. A moving target is always harder to hit than someone enjoying the sunrise or Mr. Super Stealth who thinks the only form of movement is either crouched or prone.

Caution

Never make big movements crouched or crawling, ever. Moving in a crouched or prone position should only be used when entering cover or to shift position while in cover. The slower you move outside of cover, the more of a target you become. If you have to stop for any reason, do so behind objects that keep you out of sight and shield your entire body, like walls.

Tip

Remember, if someone spots you moving on the battlefield, they'll either attempt to take the shot or try to follow your movements for cover. In this scenario, if you're doing anything but running as fast as possible, then you're a dead man. Running through trees, buildings, and tunnels will help you cover your tracks.

Doing this forces your opponent to either overexpose their location to another snipers while scanning for you or force them to give up the hunt and move on to the next target. Smart snipers will never value an easy kill over the risk of exposing their position to other players.

While hoofing it to your favorite position, try to move erratically. When dropping targets on the run, you need to lead the target to compensate for the distance and travel time. You always need to predict where the target is going to be a second ahead of when you pull the trigger. Knowing this, when moving in a straight line you're playing into your opponents hand nicely.

Always assume you've been spotted and that someone is actively trying to line you up in their scope. What this means is that you need to be moving in a way that makes you unpredictable and hard to track. Change your speed, direction, and stance often and shot. Now the exception to this would be prone, as the battlefield is flat and slow further attention to your location, throwing in a sidestep either direction every once in a while should do the trick.

Choosing Your Cover Wisely

So you've managed to make it into cover safely. Congratulations, but you're not out of the woods yet. Choosing cover depends entirely on your play style, try different types and see what works best for you. There are three types of cover on any given multiplayer map: Stealth, Barrier, and Stealth Barrier cover. Let's explore these three a bit closer.

Stealth Cover

Stealth cover is any location that hides your position from the enemy but provides limited protection from incoming fire. This type of cover is usually found in bushes, behind trees, in shadows, sitting next to complex objects, and so on. While its ability to mask a sniper's position is amazing for the first couple shots, once that kill cam appears overhead, you're cover is blown.

When selecting alternate cover positions in the same general area, try to line them up as close to each other as possible. You want to minimize your travel time and maximize the amount of time you spend hunting for your next victim. If your next position is just a few feet away, you can move as quickly as possible. If it's a few yards away, just run and drop prone. If it's farther than a few yards, try to stay behind objects when traveling and move quickly.

Barrier Cover

These are positions behind walls, peering through gaps in structures, or maneuvering around landscape. If you know what you're looking for, like the barrier examples below, you can identify and don't need to move regardless of who knows you're there. The key to these locations is your positioning behind the solid barrier.

You're goal should always be to strive as little of your body as possible and sit as far away from the barrier as you can while keeping a clear eye on the battlefield. Keep in mind that if you can see the battlefield through your scope, then your opponent can see you as well, so hide it as well as you can.

The premise behind this tactic is to view only a small portion of the battlefield at your first scan level. Scan the area for any enemy threats, zooming in when necessary. You'll want to look for anything out of the ordinary but the first number of locations is to clear any possible cover locations. Once you're certain there are no looming threats, look out further revealing a bit more of the battlefield, then repeat. Clear the new area, but before moving out further, clear the previous area to make sure no one has moved in behind you. Rinse and repeat.

Your first peek at the battlefield should only reveal this much.

The second should be slightly more than the previous look, clearing and scanning as you go.

Keep up this strategy until you have a little less than half of the battlefield exposed. What this means is that half of your body is hanging out for other players to paint some lead, so the closer you get to exposing the center of the map, the more exposed you become. Be the scout you're meet to pick up the pace.

Scan the new area as fast as possible, clearing the terrain, check is looking. If after a brief second you can't locate the enemy, move on. It's best to take more than one or two seconds to line up the shot, duck back into cover without moving the position of your crosshairs. This is done so that when you pop out, your shot should be aligned as close as possible to where it was before you took cover.

Doing this requires you to make faster if you, corrections when lining up the shot. After a few seconds, quickly pop out and take your shot. Do not look back but think cover in this situation. You want to move in one of the fluid motion, quick and lethal. The moment you pull the trigger and let your bullet fly, immediately jump behind cover.

Don't ever hang out and attempt a second shot or wait to witness the glory of the spoiler effects. Always assume you've missed, let your kill count be your victory dance. If a kill has not been registered with your name in lights, then you missed. Wait a brief moment and try again in the same fashion.

Tip

If there are many potential threats located toward the center of the map, then isolate one and take your shot. Once eliminated, you can then move to the next location and repeat, carefully scan the previously cleared area for new targets before moving to the next target at the center of the battlefield.

You don't want to lose the remaining targets, so this pass should not be as thorough as the previous ones. The best way to do this is with your hit indicator.

Hit Indicator

One tool in your trick bag is the little red ring which shows where your bullet will land when calculating the hit offset based on the situational ballistic properties (wind, drop, roll, etc). The nice thing about this indicator is that it will light up when it's on target for a target. This is a great way to see your enemy's if any is entering your line of sights. If the indicator lights up, you can rule it out.

It's absolutely critical that you pay attention to this indicator as it may be the only way for you to line up a shot where you can't verify the enemy's position. One of the best uses of this indicator is for quickly scanning the terrain for targets.

Caution

Don't assume that just because you can't see someone that there isn't someone there bearing down on your position.

When scanning, outline the possible cover locations with this indicator as if you're attempting to trace it on the terrain. This will help ensure that you pickup even the smallest portion of a target sticking out behind a barrier. This trick is the stealth cover and solid barrier commando's worst enemy, as there is nowhere to hide from the little red ring of death.

Don't rely on this alone, as this is but one tool in your bag. Use this, the different scope magnifications, and your own sight to guide you to your target as you sweep and clear. If you're ever unsure if you're completely cleared an area, don't proceed until you're certain it is.

Stealth Barrier

Being primarily a barrier cover, these types of locations usually incorporate trees, shrubs, or debris to help mask its position. Navigating twigs and branches while lining up shots may be slightly cumbersome at first, but your patience will come with great rewards as you can zero in on your enemies.

Stealth barrier locations are very rare and often heavily used by other players. However if you can manage to locate one, it will quickly become your favorite hangout. After identifying these positions, be sure to incorporate them as high profile targets when sweeping and clearing the battlefield.

Pay close attention to your hit indicator as you will likely not see your opponent here. Below is an example of an excellent Stealth Barrier position.

This location can be found on the Temple Crossing map:

Here's the same position from your opponents perspective. Deadly!

The tactics used for this type of cover are identical to that of Barrier cover, as you'll use the sweep and clear technique to locate your opponents. With this example only one side of the pillar has stealth components, so be extra cautious when sticking your neck out on the left.

However, due to the bushes and trees masking your position on the right, you should be able to safely peer out further than normal to over-compensate on that side. The only time this is not true is when you've been camping there for a while and have racked up a healthy kill count. Being at the top means you're not making many friends, so just keep your head down and be extra cautious.

Absent

Absent is an Assault Rifle Bodyguard Weapon that can be found in Tier 1 Bodyguard Weapon Crates. It is a Bodyguard variant of the Assault Rifle Absent.

Absent can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Paint Part 1 - Base Paint

Absent has a Base Paint Part that can be applied to it. This Paint Part changes the overall color of the weapon. Absent's Base Paint Part can be applied to the Stock, Grip, Barrel, Magazine, Sight, and Muzzle Attachment.

Absent's Base Paint Part can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Paint Part 2 - Accent Paint

Absent has an Accent Paint Part that can be applied to it. This Paint Part changes the color of the weapon's Sight, Muzzle Attachment, and Barrel.

Absent's Accent Paint Part can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Paint Finish

Absent has a Paint Finish that can be applied to it. This Paint Finish changes the overall look of the weapon.

Absent's Paint Finish can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Tattoo

Absent has a Tattoo that can be applied to it. This Tattoo changes the overall look of the weapon.

Absent's Tattoo can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Paint Part 3 - Barrel Paint

Absent has a Barrel Paint Part that can be applied to it. This Paint Part changes the color of the weapon's Barrel.

Absent's Barrel Paint Part can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Paint Part 4 - Sight Paint

Absent has a Sight Paint Part that can be applied to it. This Paint Part changes the color of the weapon's Sight.

Absent's Sight Paint Part can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Paint Part 5 - Muzzle Paint

Absent has a Muzzle Paint Part that can be applied to it. This Paint Part changes the color of the weapon's Muzzle Attachment.

Absent's Muzzle Paint Part can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Paint Part 6 - Accent Paint

Absent has an Accent Paint Part that can be applied to it. This Paint Part changes the color of the weapon's Sight, Muzzle Attachment, and Barrel.

Absent's Accent Paint Part can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Paint Part 7 - Stock Paint

Absent has a Stock Paint Part that can be applied to it. This Paint Part changes the color of the weapon's Stock.

Absent's Stock Paint Part can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Paint Part 8 - Grip Paint

Absent has a Grip Paint Part that can be applied to it. This Paint Part changes the color of the weapon's Grip.

Absent's Grip Paint Part can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Paint Part 9 - Magazine Paint

Absent has a Magazine Paint Part that can be applied to it. This Paint Part changes the color of the weapon's Magazine.

Absent's Magazine Paint Part can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Emblem

Absent has an Emblem that can be applied to it. This Emblem changes the overall look of the weapon.

Absent's Emblem can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Paint Part 10 - Accent Paint

Absent has an Accent Paint Part that can be applied to it. This Paint Part changes the color of the weapon's Sight, Muzzle Attachment, and Barrel.

Absent's Accent Paint Part can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Attachment

Absent has an Attachment that can be applied to it. This Attachment changes the overall look of the weapon.

Absent's Attachment can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Paint Part 11 - Base Paint

Absent has a Base Paint Part that can be applied to it. This Paint Part changes the overall color of the weapon. Absent's Base Paint Part can be applied to the Stock, Grip, Barrel, Magazine, Sight, and Muzzle Attachment.

Absent's Base Paint Part can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Paint Part 12 - Accent Paint

Absent has an Accent Paint Part that can be applied to it. This Paint Part changes the color of the weapon's Sight, Muzzle Attachment, and Barrel.

Absent's Accent Paint Part can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Paint Finish

Absent has a Paint Finish that can be applied to it. This Paint Finish changes the overall look of the weapon.

Absent's Paint Finish can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Tattoo

Absent has a Tattoo that can be applied to it. This Tattoo changes the overall look of the weapon.

Absent's Tattoo can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Paint Part 13 - Barrel Paint

Absent has a Barrel Paint Part that can be applied to it. This Paint Part changes the color of the weapon's Barrel.

Absent's Barrel Paint Part can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Paint Part 14 - Sight Paint

Absent has a Sight Paint Part that can be applied to it. This Paint Part changes the color of the weapon's Sight.

Absent's Sight Paint Part can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Paint Part 15 - Muzzle Paint

Absent has a Muzzle Paint Part that can be applied to it. This Paint Part changes the color of the weapon's Muzzle Attachment.

Absent's Muzzle Paint Part can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Paint Part 16 - Accent Paint

Absent has an Accent Paint Part that can be applied to it. This Paint Part changes the color of the weapon's Sight, Muzzle Attachment, and Barrel.

Absent's Accent Paint Part can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Paint Part 17 - Stock Paint

Absent has a Stock Paint Part that can be applied to it. This Paint Part changes the color of the weapon's Stock.

Absent's Stock Paint Part can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Paint Part 18 - Grip Paint

Absent has a Grip Paint Part that can be applied to it. This Paint Part changes the color of the weapon's Grip.

Absent's Grip Paint Part can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Paint Part 19 - Magazine Paint

Absent has a Magazine Paint Part that can be applied to it. This Paint Part changes the color of the weapon's Magazine.

Absent's Magazine Paint Part can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Emblem

Absent has an Emblem that can be applied to it. This Emblem changes the overall look of the weapon.

Absent's Emblem can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Paint Part 20 - Accent Paint

Absent has an Accent Paint Part that can be applied to it. This Paint Part changes the color of the weapon's Sight, Muzzle Attachment, and Barrel.

Absent's Accent Paint Part can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Attachment

Absent has an Attachment that can be applied to it. This Attachment changes the overall look of the weapon.

Absent's Attachment can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Paint Part 21 - Base Paint

Absent has a Base Paint Part that can be applied to it. This Paint Part changes the overall color of the weapon. Absent's Base Paint Part can be applied to the Stock, Grip, Barrel, Magazine, Sight, and Muzzle Attachment.

Absent's Base Paint Part can be found in the Bodyguard Weapon Collection Challenge.

Paint Part 22 - Accent Paint

Rampiere Downtown is a medium-sized map set in the streets of Rampiere. It is a fairly open map with a few tight corridors and a couple of buildings to enter. Most of the action takes place in the streets and around the buildings.

Sniper Point 1 - Adjacent Building

Sniper Point 1 is a good spot for long-range engagements. It is located on the roof of a building adjacent to the main street. The building has a clear view of the street and the surrounding buildings. It is also relatively safe from enemy fire, as it is difficult to reach.

Advantages

- Long-range engagements
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 1 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 2 - Sewer Entrance

Sniper Point 2 is a good spot for ambushing enemies who are entering or leaving the sewer system. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the entrance to the sewer. The building has a clear view of the entrance and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for ambushing enemies
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

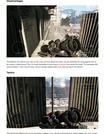
Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 2 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 3 - Collapsed Debris



Sniper Point 3 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the collapsed debris. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the debris. The building has a clear view of the debris and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the debris
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 3 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 4 - The Billboard

Sniper Point 4 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the billboard. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the billboard. The building has a clear view of the billboard and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the billboard
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 4 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 5 - The Billboard

Sniper Point 5 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the billboard. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the billboard. The building has a clear view of the billboard and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the billboard
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 5 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

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Sniper Point 6 - Upper Floors

Sniper Point 6 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the upper floors of the building. It is located on the roof of the building overlooking the upper floors. The building has a clear view of the upper floors and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the upper floors of the building
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 6 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 7 - The Alleyway

Sniper Point 7 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the alleyway. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the alleyway. The building has a clear view of the alleyway and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the alleyway
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 7 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 8 - Open Plaza

Sniper Point 8 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the open plaza. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the plaza. The building has a clear view of the plaza and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the open plaza
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 8 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 9 - Overlook by Window

Sniper Point 9 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the window. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the window. The building has a clear view of the window and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the window
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 9 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 10 - The Bridge

Sniper Point 10 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the bridge. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the bridge. The building has a clear view of the bridge and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the bridge
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 10 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 11 - Rooftop

Sniper Point 11 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the rooftop. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the rooftop. The building has a clear view of the rooftop and the surrounding area.

Next page

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the rooftop
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 11 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 12 - Open Plaza

Sniper Point 12 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the open plaza. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the plaza. The building has a clear view of the plaza and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the open plaza
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 12 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 13 - The Billboard

Sniper Point 13 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the billboard. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the billboard. The building has a clear view of the billboard and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the billboard
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 13 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 14 - The Alleyway

Sniper Point 14 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the alleyway. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the alleyway. The building has a clear view of the alleyway and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the alleyway
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 14 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 15 - Rooftop

Sniper Point 15 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the rooftop. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the rooftop. The building has a clear view of the rooftop and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the rooftop
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 15 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 16 - The Bridge

Sniper Point 16 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the bridge. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the bridge. The building has a clear view of the bridge and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the bridge
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Next page

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 16 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 17 - Rooftop

Sniper Point 17 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the rooftop. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the rooftop. The building has a clear view of the rooftop and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the rooftop
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 17 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 18 - Open Plaza

Sniper Point 18 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the open plaza. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the plaza. The building has a clear view of the plaza and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the open plaza
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 18 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 19 - The Billboard

Sniper Point 19 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the billboard. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the billboard. The building has a clear view of the billboard and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the billboard
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 19 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 20 - The Alleyway

Sniper Point 20 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the alleyway. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the alleyway. The building has a clear view of the alleyway and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the alleyway
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 20 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 21 - Rooftop

Sniper Point 21 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the rooftop. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the rooftop. The building has a clear view of the rooftop and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the rooftop
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Next page

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 21 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 22 - The Bridge

Sniper Point 22 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the bridge. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the bridge. The building has a clear view of the bridge and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the bridge
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 22 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 23 - Rooftop

Sniper Point 23 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the rooftop. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the rooftop. The building has a clear view of the rooftop and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the rooftop
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 23 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 24 - Open Plaza

Sniper Point 24 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the open plaza. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the plaza. The building has a clear view of the plaza and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the open plaza
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 24 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 25 - The Billboard

Sniper Point 25 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the billboard. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the billboard. The building has a clear view of the billboard and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the billboard
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 25 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 26 - The Alleyway

Sniper Point 26 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the alleyway. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the alleyway. The building has a clear view of the alleyway and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the alleyway
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 26 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Next page

Sniper Point 27 - Rooftop

Sniper Point 27 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the rooftop. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the rooftop. The building has a clear view of the rooftop and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the rooftop
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 27 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 28 - Open Plaza

Sniper Point 28 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the open plaza. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the plaza. The building has a clear view of the plaza and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the open plaza
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 28 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 29 - The Billboard

Sniper Point 29 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the billboard. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the billboard. The building has a clear view of the billboard and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the billboard
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 29 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 30 - The Alleyway

Sniper Point 30 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the alleyway. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the alleyway. The building has a clear view of the alleyway and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the alleyway
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 30 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 31 - Rooftop

Sniper Point 31 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the rooftop. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the rooftop. The building has a clear view of the rooftop and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the rooftop
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 31 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

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Sniper Point 32 - Open Plaza

Sniper Point 32 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the open plaza. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the plaza. The building has a clear view of the plaza and the surrounding area.

Next page

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the open plaza
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 32 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 33 - The Billboard

Sniper Point 33 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the billboard. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the billboard. The building has a clear view of the billboard and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the billboard
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 33 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 34 - The Alleyway

Sniper Point 34 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the alleyway. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the alleyway. The building has a clear view of the alleyway and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the alleyway
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 34 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 35 - Rooftop

Sniper Point 35 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the rooftop. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the rooftop. The building has a clear view of the rooftop and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the rooftop
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 35 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 36 - Open Plaza

Sniper Point 36 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the open plaza. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the plaza. The building has a clear view of the plaza and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the open plaza
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 36 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 37 - The Billboard

Sniper Point 37 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the billboard. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the billboard. The building has a clear view of the billboard and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the billboard
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Next page

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 37 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 38 - The Alleyway

Sniper Point 38 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the alleyway. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the alleyway. The building has a clear view of the alleyway and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the alleyway
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 38 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 39 - Rooftop

Sniper Point 39 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the rooftop. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the rooftop. The building has a clear view of the rooftop and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the rooftop
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 39 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 40 - Open Plaza

Sniper Point 40 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the open plaza. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the plaza. The building has a clear view of the plaza and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the open plaza
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 40 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 41 - The Billboard

Sniper Point 41 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the billboard. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the billboard. The building has a clear view of the billboard and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the billboard
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 41 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 42 - The Alleyway

Sniper Point 42 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the alleyway. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the alleyway. The building has a clear view of the alleyway and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the alleyway
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Next page

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 42 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 43 - Rooftop

Sniper Point 43 is a good spot for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the rooftop. It is located on the roof of a building overlooking the rooftop. The building has a clear view of the rooftop and the surrounding area.

Advantages

- Good for engaging enemies who are moving through the area around the rooftop
- Relatively safe from enemy fire

Disadvantages

- Difficult to reach
- Limited cover

Tactics

To use Sniper Point 43 effectively, you should first clear the surrounding buildings of enemies. Then, you can safely climb to the roof and begin engaging targets. It is important to stay hidden and avoid being spotted by enemies on the ground.

Sniper Point 44 - Open Plaza

Achievements and Trophies

Achievements List

It takes courage to infiltrate enemy territory, never knowing if an enemy will be around the next city block or hiding in the foliage with a scope aimed at your forehead.

It takes skill to survive all 10 missions and earn these special achievements along the way.

Most of the achievements are of the standard variety: You earn them by either completing missions, collecting secrets, or killing regular enemies with a slew of different methods.

The difficult achievements, however, require a healthy amount of strategy to notch them. In the end, you can gain them all if you're committed to going the extra mile on every mission.

The majority of achievements fall into the standard category. Not to say these are easy to complete; however, you will earn most of them by playing the game well and following the mission script.

For example, you earn "Operation Quarterback" by completing the Act 1 missions (automatic, if you want to finish the story line) and you earn "Kill With Still" for sniping 50 enemies while holding your breath.

More complicated standard achievements include tasks like collect all secrets in Act 3 ("In Search of Enlightenment"), kill 100 opponents in multiplayer ("The Sniper Elite"), and score a 100 percent accuracy rating in a single mission ("Nerves of Steel").

See the table below for details on all the standard achievements.

Icon	Achievement Name	Description	Xbox 360 Gamer Points	PlaystationTrophy
	World Warrior	Participate in any multiplayer match	5	Bronze
	Operation Quarterback	Complete Act 1	10	Bronze
	Say Hello To My Little Friend	Kill 30 enemies using your sidearm	10	Bronze
	Kill With Still	Kill 50 enemies while holding your breath	10	Bronze
	Fisher King	Kill 25 enemies using thermal or night vision goggles	10	Bronze
	Hangman's Knot	Kill Major Vladic ("And Justice For All")	10	Bronze
	Nemesis	Kill Maddox once and for all ("No Loose Ends")	10	Bronze
	Bloodstreak	Kill 25 opponents in multiplayer	10	Bronze
	Unhappy Camper	Kill 10 opponents in multiplayer using your sidearm	10	Bronze
	Wrath Child	Win 10 Team Deathmatch rounds	10	Bronze
	Guardian Angel	Rescue the friendly ("From Out Of Nowhere")	15	Bronze
	Operation Archangel	Complete Act 2	20	Bronze
	Left No Man Behind	Complete the game on Casual	20	Bronze
	Poking the Bush	Collect all secrets in Act 1	20	Bronze
	Keepsakes Of War	Collect all secrets in Act 2	20	Bronze
	In Search of Enlightenment	Collect all secrets in Act 3	20	Bronze
	Balls Of Steel	Complete any single player mission without using med kits, but taking damage	20	Bronze
	Psst, Don't Look Behind You	Kill 15 enemies with a stealth kill	20	Bronze
	Karma Chameleon	Retrieve your weapon without being detected ("Burning Bridges")	20	Bronze
	Worlds Apart	Take a successful shot from a distance of 1 km or greater	20	Bronze
	Solid Sandman	Kill all enemies in the beach houses without causing an alarm ("Leave No Man Behind")	20	Bronze
	Kill That F**ing Band!	Take 25 headshots in multiplayer	20	Bronze
	Distance Matters Not	Kill 20 enemies from a distance of 600m or greater	20	Silver
	Hazardous Materials	Kill three or more enemies by shooting a grenade	25	Silver
	Bullets Can't Hurt Me	Complete any act without using medkits	25	Silver
	Death's Scythe	Take 50 headshots in single player	30	Silver
	Nerves Of Steel	Achieve 100% accuracy in any single player mission	30	Silver
	Back To School	Kill all enemy snipers in Sniper Alley without being hit ("Ghosts of Sarajevo")	30	Silver
	Pure Ownage	Kill 50 opponents in multiplayer	30	Silver
	Death Dealer	Win 25 Team Deathmatch rounds	30	Silver
	My Rifle Is My Best Friend	Complete the game on Medium	50	Silver
	Blood And Tears	Take 50 headshots in multiplayer	50	Silver
	U Can't Touch This	Win 5 rounds in a row in Team Deathmatch	50	Silver
	Everything But The Kitchen Sink	In one multiplayer round kill an opponent with a sniper rifle, sidearm and melee attack	50	Silver
	Laugh This Off	In the final duel with Maddox, kill him with the first shot ("No Loose Ends")	50	Gold
	The Sniper Elite	Kill 100 opponents in multiplayer	50	Gold
	Harvester Of Sorrow	Complete the game on Expert	75	Gold
	I Never Bleed	Complete the Campaign using max one medkit per mission	75	Gold
	Bullseye	Unlock all trophies	N/A	Platinum

Battlefield 3 Wiki
Battlefield 3 Wiki
Battlefield 3 Wiki

Videos

Video 1: Communication Breakdown

Video is restricted

Videos

Video 2: From Out of Nowhere

Video is restricted

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Videos

Video 3: Leave No Man Behind

Video is restricted

Videos

Video 4: Operation Archangel

Video is restricted

Videos

Video 5: And Justice For All

Video is restricted

Videos

Video 6: Ghosts of Sarajevo

Video is restricted

Videos

Video 7: Knife in the Dark

Video is restricted

Videos

Video 8: Burning Bridges

Video is restricted

Videos

Video 9: Bad Karma

Video is restricted

Videos

Video 10: No Loose Ends

Video is restricted

Videos

Back to School Achievement Video

Video is restricted

Videos

Guardian Angel Achievement Video

Video is restricted

Videos

Hangman's Knot Achievement Video

Video is restricted

Videos

Hazardous Materials Achievement Video

Video is restricted

Videos

Karma Chameleon Achievement Video

Video is restricted

Videos

Laugh and Nemesis Achievement Video

Video is restricted

Videos

Solid Sandman Achievement Video

Video is restricted

Developer Interview and Art

An Interview With Michael Sroczynski

Responses provided by the Sniper Ghost Warrior 2 Game Producer "Michael Sroczynski"

What went into deciding to build the game using CryENGINE3?

When building a sniper-oriented game it was very important for us to make the player feel as if they were looking through the eyes of a real-life sniper. CryEngine2 gave us the power to add all the necessary details of how modern military gear and environments look and feel. The amazing detail you'll find in the scopes, night and thermal vision, urban and tropical environments, lighting effects, etc., it's all here.

Throughout the development process for Sniper: Ghost Warrior 2, both CI Games and CryTek worked in conjunction to maximize all opportunities for creating unparalleled gameplay. By sharing experiences and expertise, we were able to maximize the use of the engine tools and tailor them specifically for our unique sniper experience.

How did the Sniper Ghost Warrior sequel come about?

When you sell more than three million copies of a game, it means you did something right. The players clearly showed us that they like the sniper sub-genre of FPS games and we worked extremely hard to deliver an even more polished and balanced product.

The first Sniper Ghost Warrior was a huge lesson for CI Games on so many levels. We gathered a great deal of feedback, both positive and negative, from those within the industry and from the Sniper community. When we started designing Sniper Ghost Warrior 2 we sat down and analyzed this feedback to ensure we would make a game that would exceed players' expectations

Were there any unique challenges that the team faced in making a sequel?

Yes. First of all, we had to face the different pacing challenge. Your typical FPS game is usually a very fast paced game, full of explosions and on-the-spot twists. Sniper *Ghost Warrior 2* is a stealth and tactics oriented game.

The challenge we had to face was to balance the game just right – it had to be filled with adrenaline and yet not utilize the spray and pray gameplay mechanics gamers are used to in other titles. We also had to give gamers something that is rarely present in other games – a true and unique sniper mechanic and then we had to balance that right.

A game where you shoot enemies from a mile away and they don't even see you would just be boring in the long run. That's why we had to introduce a mechanic like group behaviors, flanking maneuvers and "teach" the enemies to approach you and not shoot you from 500m from the hip. This was difficult but we did manage to make it awesome.

The game takes you through a variety of unique environments. What went into deciding which locations to choose?

Many factors. First of all, games are meant to take you to places you'd normally not see. You want to get in the shoes of your favourite character and do stuff that's not normally present in your everyday life.

Since snipers operate in every environment, we decided to take those, which would be the most attractive to contemporary players. Very few of us will ever visit Sarajevo or Tibet, so we feel we are truly transporting your average player in to environments that they are unlikely to ever visit in the real world.

The environment in which the sniper works in is very important for the tactics he uses. In *Sniper Ghost Warrior 2* we introduce three types of environments: The Philippines is our jungle environment, war torn Sarajevo is our urban environment and Tibet is our mountain environment.

CryEngine3 allow us to make the environment have an even greater influence on the gameplay than simply providing different types of cover and sniping spots. The player will have to make use of these environments, for example spotting enemies when they run through bushes by the movement of the vegetation or diving under water to avoid being spotted.

Did the team travel to any of the locations featured in the game?

Yes, we had a team of representatives visit some of the more accessible locations in the game. We took a lot of photos and in cases where this was not possible, we utilized the help of our partners, who provided excellent reference materials.

What's your favorite moment in the game?

It's definitely the moment when the projectile reaches its target. Since *Sniper Ghost Warrior 2* is all about every thought that passes through your head before you pull the trigger, the moment when you hit (or miss) is one of the most exciting ones.

The story takes the player on a wild ride, jumping to different moments in time that are seeded with unexpected surprises and double crosses. How did the story line come about? What was the thought process behind the plot development?

We wanted Sniper Ghost Warrior 2 to provide a true movie-like experience but without sacrificing the gameplay. With this in mind, the people who were behind the plot designed it in such a way, so the gamers feel like they're creating the movie, not just watching it.

We have cooperated with a few acclaimed movie writers on the main plot. Their role was mainly to provide a firm "scaffolding" to our ideas on how the game should feel. When you work in the movie business you get a totally different perspective on how to engage your audience.

Since we wanted parts of Ghost Warrior 2 to feel really cinematic, we needed someone to look at our ideas from a fresh perspective. On the other hand, our internal narrative designers were ensuring the game didn't go too far and become a movie-like experience where you watch more than play.

This mutual check-system played a crucial role in delivering what we think is the best sniping experience out there.

There are a lot of first person shooters available on the market, but no other game is purely from the sniper's perspective. What unique challenges did you face making this type of game versus your typical FPS?

Long distances. It's really hard to design levels in such a way so the player can experience beautiful vistas, see the enemies and derive fun from the game at the same time. As previously mentioned, the pacing is also the case, we had to take particular care of the gameplay to make the enemies a threat whilst at the same time conveying the sniper-long-shot experience.

We came to the conclusion that there is huge group of gamers out there who are more excited about the tactical approach to the shooter genre. They like to plan their actions, prepare carefully and then execute down the target. Sniper: Ghost Warrior 2 is a game crafted for them. It's not about running into battlefield and getting yourself killed in five seconds.

Do you have any tips or suggestions for readers who are tackling Expert Mode for the first time?

It is true that playing on the highest difficulty levels changes the gameplay tremendously compared to playing on casual or normal levels. This is done by taking away onscreen singnifiers that make it easy to place your shots and to navigate in the world of Sniper Ghost Warrior 2.

Once the game was in a playable state we played it with real snipers and got some feedback that inspired us to add some changes. The first most significant change is the Motion Sense Trigger System which makes the way you pull the trigger of the controller have an effect on your shot placement and the stability in the game.

If the player pulls the trigger too roughly, for example in the heat of battle, the shot will cause more recoil in comparison to if the trigger is pulled smoothly like a real life sniper would. The second change we implemented is a greater importance to the stance that the shot is taken in.

Firing these heavy rifles when standing up makes the stability much lower than when crouching or laying down. In Sniper Ghost Warrior 2 it is always best to find a well concealed sniping spot, allowing the player to take a better shooting stance.

Be patient. Shooting is a skill both in real life and in Sniper Ghost Warrior 2. Observe your target, plan ahead. See how the wind influences your shot and calculate the drop. If you're not sure where the bullet will land, fire a round and then compensate. With time, you'll get the skill required to be a true expert.

Where there any crazy moments or unexpected mishaps during the game's development?

We were creating a version for an important event where we had fixed a lot of problems. With just one day left to deadline, suddenly on one of the builds, the spotter instead of following his usual path, decided to commit suicide by jumping of the edge! We were in shock. We didn't know if we should laugh or cry.

In the end it was actually an easy thing to fix but it's a shame you weren't able to see our faces at that moment!

Setting off an alarm can certainly get your blood pumping. What was the thought process behind building and tuning the AI?

We have reworked the AI system of the enemies to make them act much more realistically and react to the player in a much more natural way. First of all, they will not be able to accurately shoot at the player unless they get him in the range of their assault guns (the exceptions are, of course enemy snipers – these need to be treated as priority targets).

To do this they will move from cover to cover to shorten the distance. What is cool, is that they will act differently depending on how many there are. If you alarm a larger group of enemies they will be pretty aggressive in engaging the player, but if the group is small (1 or 2 units, they will become much more defensive and will rather stick to cover and hope the sniper forgets about them.

Once the alarm is raised in an area and the enemies start fighting against the sniper, some of them will also seek alternative routes to try to surprise the player by flanking.

How was your experience working on Sniper Ghost Warrior 2 different from the original?

We already had a lot of experience on how to make a good sniper game. We spent a lot of time on gathering feedback from gamers and merged it with our ideas to get the best, most memorable experience out there.

Having created a sniper game in the past, it's far easier to make another one, since you know what works and what does not. Example? Gamers clearly stated that they do not want "assault sequences" (i.e. situations in which you carry an assault rifle) in the game. Due to this gamer feedback, we took that out.

Are there any new features in this game that you're particularly excited about?

Sniper: Ghost Warrior 2

features a comprehensive system of immersive sniping mechanics — the only game that specializes in the art of shooting, no matter how minute the details. It reflects the bullet ballistic qualities and accounts for the human factor, taking into consideration the state the sniper is in. Players will have to keep in mind their stance, hold their breath when shooting and calculate range of the shot.

What's more, Sniper: Ghost Warrior 2 comes complete with an array of military gadgets, making the gameplay much more fluid and realistic. The job of a modern sniper is not limited to getting into the position and taking the shot.

It is also about reconnaissance, spotting enemies, and safeguarding your own position. With gameplay realism in mind, CI Games decided to give the main hero some new gear. Players will be able to use a variety of equipment, including:

Thermal vision goggles, Night vision goggles and Binoculars.

We're very excited about all these features.

Take Thermal vision, for example. We all love it and use it quite frequently. You get this Predator feeling, but instead of a shoulder cannon, you get to play with toys that make holes in engine blocks. We also love how the cooperation with the spotter works.

In our humble opinion, it's one of the most immersive experiences out there and the players should really like him. Last, but not least is the Motion Sense Trigger system. This is something that has been included in a sniper game for the very first time.

You'll be less accurate when you jerk the trigger, than when you pull it slowly. It's really immersive and we're proud of it.

Is there a weapons expert on the team? What made the team pick these particular sniper rifles?

The devteam was coached on how a real sniper rifle operates, what the crucial factors are in operating one and then practiced that on the range. I think that they've learned is really visible in the game and will provide gamers with that extra layer of authenticity they come to expect of SGW2. One very cool feature we introduced thanks to this is what we call the Motion Sense Trigger System mentioned before

As for consulting, we've talked with several real-life snipers that had participated in contemporary conflicts (Iraq and Afghanistan). It's not only the guns and their feel that they helped us to recreate, it's also the feeling of being a real sharpshooter.

After studying tons of materials about sharpshooters both documental and in pop-culture we came with a model that is appealing to gamers who wish for a more textbook experience and to gamers who just want to flow through the game enjoying the story line and the possibility to be the predator.

The magic ingredient here is that this is not "yet another game for everyone and no one", it's a challenge but with a well-balanced learning curve.

Do you think there is a particularly challenging spot in the game? Do you have any tips for how to make it through?

Several spots may prove difficult at first approach. And there's always one answer: Oh, maybe two. It's patience and practice. Just like a real sniper.

What's your favorite part of Sniper Ghost Warrior 2 multiplayer?

You got killed by the same guy few times in a row. Now after many minutes of lying prone and looking around, you've finally found him. You have his head in the middle of your crosshair and you are about to taste your revenge.

How do you balance realism with entertainment in this type of game?

We ask ourselves the question: "would doing that be fun?". For example, would sitting in the bushes for 5 hours straight be fun? Would hitting the target where the crosshairs aim without any bullet drop be fun? For some gamers, maybe.

For most gamers, probably not. Ghost Warrior 2 is built on such assumptions and the feedback we've received has assured us that this is a good way to design games. Our objective was to make the gameplay fun also for the more inexperienced players and keep the authenticity of the sniper experience.

To what do you attribute the success of this franchise?

We have obviously analyzed the success of the first Sniper Ghost Warrior and came to believe that the feeling of being in charge of the situation is what is so appealing to the player when playing a sniper game, or in fact playing as the sniper in any other game.

Observing the unaware target, waiting for the perfect moment to pull the trigger can be easily compared to what a hunter feels. This is truly an empowering feeling! Also, being able to take it slow with no need to rush into battle, figure out your perfect strategy, make the call to engage or try to avoid a confrontation may be a great feature for less experienced players.

With Ghost Warrior we wanted to explore the niche of sniping on the modern battlefield. Most games have some sniping segments or feature the sniper class but our initial research (and later, the sales) showed that gamers want more. With almost no games like that around, we considered SGW a sure bet. And it was a success.

What's it like working on the Sniper Ghost Warrior 2 development team?

This is a group of very experienced people and they are very devoted to their work. I can't imagine a better team to work with. It was all about teamwork and listening to each other. Together we have created game that will hopefully be considered as the most authentic sniper game of all time.

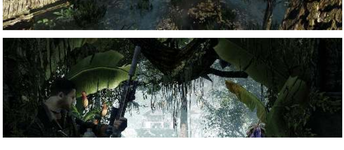
What do you hope people will say about Sniper Ghost Warrior 2?

That they think this is a great sniping game. That for these few hours they really felt like a real sniper on the battlefield. After so much time spent in development, this will be the greatest reward I could receive.

Is there anything else you'd care to share with our readers?

Move silently, aim for the head, listen to your spotter and you will be fine.

SNIPER
GHOST WARRIOR
2



Sniper Tactics Book

Sniper Tactics Book - Introduction

WARNING!

The information, training practices, strategies, and methodology presented in this Handbook are for entertainment purposes only.

This Handbook is not intended for use in sniper training or to acquire the “real-life” skills required of military snipers.

The scenarios and practices presented in the Handbook and the game, “Sniper: Ghost Warrior 2” (the “Game”) are extremely dangerous, not for re-creation in “real-life”, and, if put into practice outside the Game could lead to severe injury or loss of life.

City Interactive urges you to exercise extreme caution and obey all laws whenever you handle a firearm.

CITY INTERACTIVE WILL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY LOSS, DAMAGE, INJURY, OR LOSS OF LIFE CAUSED BY ANY PERSON WHO CHOOSES TO DISREGARD PUBLIC SAFETY BY EMULATING THE PRACTICES, STRATEGIES, AND METHODOLOGIES, PRESENTED HERE FOR USE ONLY IN THE GAME, IN ANY OTHER SITUATION OR SCENARIO.

The Sniper Tactics Book was written by Royce Coleman

Sniper Tactics Book

Royce Coleman Bio & Introduction

In the spring of 2001, I enlisted in the Army. I graduated from basic training on September 7th. The next week's events added special urgency and new purpose to my training.

By November, I had been assigned to a Ranger unit and I was in Afghanistan by December.

After two tours in Afghanistan and the invasion of Iraq, I joined a Stryker battalion's reconnaissance platoon as a sniper.

I was eventually promoted to recon squad leader and deployed to Iraq for a year.

Upon leaving the Army, I was hired by a private security firm as a "designated defensive marksman" (corporate-speak for "sniper") and served in that role throughout southern Iraq for nearly three years.

During my eight years in the military and private security, I have had the pleasure of serving with many talented and knowledgeable snipers, learning as much as I could along the way.

I have distilled some of the more interesting aspects of this collected wisdom and present it to you in this handbook.

Introduction

The intent of this guide is to lead you through the phases preparation and execution of a mission while highlighting the important factors you will have to consider at each stage.

This guide cannot hope to be an exhaustive review of every aspect of the sniper's job; rather it distills the body of knowledge to the most interesting and relevant points.

THIS HANDBOOK WILL SEND YOU DOWN THE PATH TO THINKING LIKE A SNIPER.

Sniper Tactics Book
Preparation

Mission Planning

Tip

The sniper should do a terrain analysis of a mission area before performing the mission.

At a minimum, this will require studying maps and satellite or drone imagery. If possible, try to get a view of the terrain by riding along with another unit or drawing on your memories from previous missions in the area.

Factors to consider during the analysis will include “cover” and “concealment”, fields of view, fields of fire, important routes and terrain features and, if applicable, possible landing zones for helicopters.

“Dead-space” is the name given to regions in your sector of observation that you cannot see. Examples include trenches, the areas behind berms, and dry riverbeds.

A terrain analysis will give you an idea of where such regions will be and allow you to begin thinking about how to compensate for such regions in your scanning plan. Perhaps you will monitor the exits to such regions.

Route Planning

When planning your route, make a list of noticeable landmarks that can serve as navigation aids or checkpoints.

Consider setting up a backstop on certain legs of the route, e.g., “if I reach the clock tower, I’ve gone too far”. Do your best to commit as many of your landmarks, checkpoints, and backstops to memory as possible.

The less you are forced to consult your map during the infiltration phase of your mission, the lower the likelihood of compromise. This consideration is doubly important when navigating at night as even a dim red map-reading light will attract the attention of an alert enemy.

Your terrain analysis should have made clear likely enemy positions, and what the fields of view and fire are from those positions. A route that must go through these enemy fields of view should make use of dead-space.

Attempt to circumvent large open spaces like clearings, parking lots and the like. Traveling on roads and trails increase the likelihood of being spotted. If your route takes you parallel to a road or trail, consider “hand-railing” the road or trail.

Hand-rail a road by maintaining a fixed offset from the road and traveling through a region near the road with good concealment. For example, if there is a road that passes through a wooded area, stay in the forest but keep the road in sight so that you can use it as a continuous landmark and monitor its traffic.

But take care to remain concealed from view by those who would use the road. If you must cross roads, trails, or streams, do so quickly and have a member of your team cover you while you cross. When you reach the other side, return the favor.

For each leg of the route, you should have a plan in place in the event you are compromised. This should include a route to retreat back to a safe area that does not require you to retrace your steps.

It is possible you could be compromised from the rear, preventing you from retracing your steps. The final phase of your route plan should include provisions for gaining access to and clearing your “hide”.

Hide Selection

An ideal hide will offer cover, concealment, excellent fields of view and fire, an easily defensible position, multiple escape routes and an unremarkable appearance when seen from the outside.

In actuality, hides will rarely have all these qualities; some compromises will have to be made between the considerations. For example, the crest of a hill offers the best fields of view and fire, but it is also the most obvious spot to look for a sniper.

Moreover, the sniper would be “sky-lighted”, having only the blue sky behind him showing the enemy a clear silhouette of the sniper. Compromise between these two considerations by moving down the hill from the crest, sacrificing some visibility but gaining concealment. The same applies to the roofs of tall buildings – consider an upper floor, rather than the roof.

Tip

Care should be taken to avoid placing hides on or near well-traveled paths, by humans or animals.

For example, ponds are magnets for wildlife. A hide near a pond will almost certainly cause a change in the behavior of the wildlife which an alert enemy sniper will notice.

Urban hides present a unique set of challenges to the sniper. A hide in an abandoned building will be preferable to one in an occupied building as it reduces the chance of being noticed by the civilian population.

However, if there is only one abandoned building in the mission area, the obvious choice is the most dangerous choice. It might be preferable to accept the risk of being noticed by a civilian in an inhabited building rather than the much higher risk of being spotted by an enemy that knows to look for you in the only abandoned building in the area.

When setting up in a room, the muzzle of your rifle should not breach the plane of the window. In fact, your rifle should be recessed back from the window as much as is possible while still affording you the necessary fields of view to accomplish your mission.

The farther back from the window you are, the less likelihood of any exterior light source shining upon you. **Consider placing some camouflage netting up in a window to create an artificial shadow.**

Tip

In both urban and non-urban missions, it is vitally important that your hide offer you a “ballistic loophole”. This is a path of safe passage for your bullet where it will not be impinged upon by camouflage netting, twigs, leaves, and such.

An impact with even the lightest object will impart a lateral component to the bullet’s momentum that will stay with it over the course of its f light and deflect the bullet from your point of aim.

But the ballistic loophole need only be large enough to allow a bullet to pass (and, ostensibly, the line of sight through your scope). To that end, windows might be excessive. If you find a building in an advanced state of disrepair, consider using holes in the walls or holes in sloped roofs.

It will be harder to spot you and it is a less obvious place to look for you.

Sniper Tactics Book
Getting There

Movement Techniques

Stalking a target is a slow affair. Do not feel rushed; your motion should be measured in inches and feet, not in miles. The sniper's tactical advantage comes from not being seen. This will often require crawling and very slow walking.

When concealment is scarce or very low, the lowest of the crawls, the "sniper crawl" may be necessary. This crawl requires that every part of the body that can be laid flat is laid flat.

The feet are splayed out, the head is turned to the side, the rifle is laid on its side, gripped by its sling. The sniper will push with the toes and pull with the fingers.

The medium crawl is for when concealment is slightly higher or progress needs to be slightly faster. The additional height of the concealment allows the sniper to push with a leg and raise the torso an inch above the ground, but the head should still be as low as possible and the rifle is still dragged by its sling.

The high crawl permits the sniper to cradle the rifle in the crooks of his or her elbows and use the elbows to assist in crawling. The head and torso are off the ground.

If concealment permits, the sniper may move on his or her knees and one hand, the rifle held in the other hand.

Use the various crawls for the final approach to a hide or a firing position. However, most of the ground will be covered by walking. The sniper should take great care to walk softly and slowly. The knees should be bent and the torso slightly crouched.

This ensures that the sniper can very gently place the next foot down, feeling with the foot for any debris that will cause noise when the sniper's full weight is placed upon it. A snapping twig can alert the enemy to your presence.

Often times, a sniper will find it easiest to move in complete darkness, however the sniper must be prepared to move quietly in complete darkness, another reason why it is important to be able to place a foot down very slowly.

The sniper should also take care not to damage any vegetation as a path of disturbed vegetation will give an alert opponent an important clue as to your presence and direction of travel.

Use "tree stacking" for moving in a wooded area. The sniper employs this movement techniques by making sure that there is always a tree between the sniper and the target.

This ensures that the sniper al- ways knows where the target is and the target has great difficulty in spotting the sniper.

If the sniper is not stalking in a wooded area, he can still use the principles behind tree stacking by keeping cars, rubble, buildings or high ground between the sniper and the target while he approaches the hide.

"Ghillie Suit"

There is an important distinction between "cover" and "concealment". The former provides protection against ballistic threats, the latter merely minimizes the chance of being seen.

A ghillie suit provides concealment but no cover. Because the sniper's advantage comes from this, it is vitally important that your ghillie suit effectively provide concealment.

The primary goal of the ghillie suit is to eliminate the outline of the human form and minimize the presence of colors and color patterns not encountered in the environment.

Tip

A ghillie suit should mimic the colors and color patterns of the environment for which it is made.

One starts by taking a field jacket, pants and booney hat (or a hooded jacket) and sewing on strips of burlap, net ting and cord which match the color scheme of the environment.

Tie on pieces of vegetation (if appropriate) that you find around one's hide.

However, you must take care not to actually rip out pieces of vegetation from your hide as disturbed vegetation will give away your presence.

Take the vegetation from elsewhere.

A key goal of your ghillie suit is to break up the outline of your shoulders and head. Your face should be hidden and colored. Take care to eliminate any visible areas that are all a solid color (e.g., all black boots) if such solid colors do not appear in your environment.

Sharp angles and straight lines, as you might find on a rifle, should be broken up by using the same methods.

Using less reflective lenses or a honeycomb lens cover reduces reflection and glare from scopes and binoculars.

Desert and urban ghillie suit design follow the same principles. Instead of attaching vegetation, construct a desert ghillie by gluing on layers of sand or a material that mimics the texture of sand.

The urban ghillie's design will depend on the unique features of the neighborhood in which a mission takes place.

If the sniper plans on attempting to blend in with a pile of rubble, for example, the mission-appropriate ghillie suit might include pieces of rubble or materials, like dust and dirt that mimic the texture and color of the rubble.

The primary goal remains to eliminate the outline of the human form and minimize the presence of colors and color patterns not encountered in the environment.

Observation

In most situations, a sniper's situational awareness will be his or her greatest asset.

Whether supporting a squad during a raid or patrol, or operating apart from other units, it is the sniper's detailed knowledge of the activity in his or her sector that creates a true advantage over the enemy.

When scanning his or her sector, the sniper should repeat the mantra "color, contrast and movement". The sniper is looking for colors and color patterns that do not match the environment.

For example, all black boots or the glint of a scope will stand out as unnatural in a woodland area.

Natural environments do not often have straight lines or sharp edges, so seeing these things should catch the sniper's eye.

The human brain is specially tuned to notice the arrangement of facial features and the outline of the shoulders and head.

Clever enemies will attempt to camouflage themselves by breaking up these outlines.

By becoming familiar with the methods used to camouflage themselves, you will improve your ability to spot a concealed enemy.

It also pays off to look for indirect clues of the enemy by noticing the behavior of animals and civilians, smells and sounds.

Know the local culture to help you notice any suspicious irregularities.

For example, if you know that it is unusual for a shop to close early in the afternoon, it may signal that the shopkeeper knows violence is imminent.

Familiarity with the behavior of wildlife may alert you as well. Spooked birds can betray the presence of something (or someone) unusual.

When scanning, scan from right to left and low to high. By going against the scanning direction used in reading, you protect against the brain's tendency to skip over details as it does when reading [1].

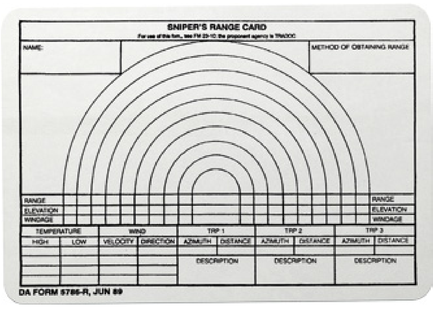
Learn to break up the time you spend "on glass". Spending long stretches of time peering through a scope increases eyestrain, reduce your scanning efficiency, making it more difficult to be precise when it comes time to take the shot.

Close your shooting eye for a couple seconds after a few minutes "on glass" to allow it to recuperate, or stare at something green.

The eye is most accustomed to the color green, so looking at something green takes the least amount of effort from the eye and serves to relax it[2].

Resist the temptation to tunnel in on a specific area if your mission requires you to observe a large sector.

"Range Card"


SNIPER'S RANGE CARD

For use of this form, see FM 23-10; the proponent agency is TRADOC

NAME:

METHOD OF OBTAINING RANGE

RANGE										RANGE	
ELEVATION										ELEVATION	
WINDAGE										WINDAGE	
TEMPERATURE		WIND		TRP 1		TRP 2		TRP 3			
HIGH	LOW	VELOCITY	DIRECTION	AZIMUTH	DISTANCE	AZIMUTH	DISTANCE	AZIMUTH	DISTANCE		
				DESCRIPTION		DESCRIPTION		DESCRIPTION			

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Your observations should be cataloged on a range card. **The range card consists of concentric circles indicating regions of equal distance.**

On this diagram you should place terrain features, landmarks, enemy positions, dead-space and important routes.

A well populated range card will make it easy to estimate the range to a briefly exposed target, permitting faster adjustments and a quicker, more accurate shot. See right for a blank range card.

Target Selection

While observing your sector, you should be noting what assets the enemy has at its disposal.

These will factor into the order in which you choose to engage targets **. Enemy snipers present the greatest danger to you and should be top priority amongst your list of targets.**

Also machine gun and mortar crews, dog teams and officers are very dangerous to the sniper.

Eliminating drivers, vehicle commanders, and radio operators can greatly disrupt the enemy's ability to coordinate maneuvers.

Consider your mission and the danger to you when prioritizing your targets.

Footnotes

1. Like much received wisdom in the military, there is tenuous scientific support for the grand statement that you should scan from right to left and low to high.

However, it is based on a kernel of sound scientific findings. The disciplined sniper team will constantly train each other and test new methods during scanning and memorization drills.

2. Another nugget of received military wisdom, the claim that "green relaxes the eye" has tenuous scientific support.

However it is based on a kernel of established science (Bowmaker and Dartnall, 1980), namely that the sensitivity curves for the 4 different photoreceptor cells (achromatic rods and 3 types of chromatic cones) indicate that the overall sensitivity of the eye is highest in the low 500's of nm, the wavelength of green light.

Ballistics

Sniper rifles do not have infinite precision. A sniper rifle fired in a bench rest will generate a "cone of fire" that expands as the range increases.

One measures the precision of a rifle in "minutes of angle" (MOA), only of which make a single degree.

An MOA of any good quality can expect to fire a half MOA group (or a 3-shot group less than 1 MOA is considered exceptional).

This amounts to a group a half inch in size for every 100 meters of range. For example, a half MOA at an MOA's group at 600 meters will be 3 inches.

Tip

The practiced shooter should be able to exploit almost all this precision under ideal conditions.

Under stressful conditions with wavelike wind, you can expect the shooter's precision to decline, but training will minimize the decline.

The disciplined sniper will attempt to gather "data", or data, on the rifle's performance in every wavelike condition, with every type of ammo he can find or can shoot, and under "cold bore" conditions (the stable condition of the rifle when it's first shot, instead of the more variable conditions after the rifle has been repeatedly fired).

This data will be stored in a data book from which the sniper and spotter will generate wind and range adjustments in the field when time is short.

Fundamentals of Marksmanship

The four fundamentals of rifle marksmanship are 1) sight picture/sight alignment, 2) body position, 3) breathing control and 4) trigger squeeze.

Close adherence to these fundamentals will increase the likelihood of both accurate and precise shooting.

Note that "accuracy" and "precision" are not the same. The former describes the degree to which a shooter hits at what he or she is aiming.

The latter is a measure of the repeatability of a shot.

A precise shooter may not shoot accurately if his or her rifle is improperly zeroed or using bad data but each shot will miss by the same amount and in the same direction.

A precise shooter is much easier to correct than an imprecise shooter.

The first fundamental deals with how your sights are aligned and how they are placed on the target.

If you are using iron sights, proper sight alignment demands that you have the front sight post centered within the rear sight aperture in both the vertical and horizontal dimension.

To ensure precise shooting, this alignment must be the same in the same on possible for each shot.

If you are using a scope, adherence to sight alignment is a matter of ensuring that your eye relief is the same for every shot and there is no "scope shadow" around the target.

Proper sight picture is achieved when the shooter places the sights on (reticle) on the exact same spot on the target for each shot.

The slogan "aim small, shoot small" encapsulates this idea: the smaller you point each of aim, the smaller your shot group and the more precise your shooting will be.

Body position is very important to a sniper. A good position will not not be the shooter and give him a stable platform from which to shoot.

There are a wide variety of possible positions and each shooter and his/ her will make different positions suitable or not.

If a sniper has a good view of the general principles behind good positions, he or she will be able to choose the best one and modify it as necessary.

A good position will not require any muscular effort to maintain. Muscles tire and introduce shaking which makes for imprecise shooting.

Tired muscles also increase overall fatigue which reduces the sniper's mental alertness.

The best positions will be those that are supported by the bones. Another important factor is the soreness with which it introduces the shooter.

As soon as the bullet starts moving out of the chamber, the rifle starts its recoil.

If the recoil is not evenly resisted by the body, the rifle will shift in the direction towards which it sees less resistance and any motion of the rifle after the bullet starts traveling down the barrel causes inaccuracy.

In the same vein, the breathing of the shooter can also impart motion onto the rifle while the bullet is traveling down the barrel.

For this reason, it is important to take the shot during a pause in the breathing cycle.

In an ideal situation, the would be during the natural pause just as the lungs are emptied, but a pause can be forced at any point in the cycle.

Do not hold your breath for more than a few seconds. Lack of oxygen will cloud the mind and rapidly increase eye fatigue.

Tip

Finally, there is trigger squeeze. Perhaps the easiest way to fuck a shot is to jerk the trigger.

If the trigger is pulled evenly (with no lateral forces), the rifle will not have any lateral component to its motion while the bullet is in motion down the barrel.

Additionally, good follow-through demands that the trigger be held back while the bullet is still moving down the barrel.

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A forcefully release of the trigger, especially during recoil, can impart the rifle's motion.

To this end, the trigger squeeze should be gradual and even. The actual break of the trigger should come as a surprise to you, but not flinch.

Factor's Beyond the Barrel Affecting the Bullet's Path

Because the rifle is being fired in the vicinity of the Earth, the bullet is under the influence of gravity and will therefore eventually travel from the moment it leaves the barrel.

This results in "bullet drop".

The amount of bullet drop will depend on the muzzle velocity, properties of the air through which it travels and the time of flight which, in itself, is determined by the range to the target.

Bullet drop is not a linear phenomenon, it varies with the square of the time of flight (and hence the range).

Tip

For example, if 1 inch of bullet drop is observed at a certain distance, doubling that distance will not generate 2 inches of bullet drop, but rather 4 inches.

Bullet drop can be calculated but it is best accounted for by carefully measuring it while at the firing range and recording it in the data book.

Apart from the wind, the air has other effects on the path of the bullet.

If the ambient temperature during a shot is higher than the temperature in which the rifle was sloped, the burn rate of the powder will be higher and the bullet will have a higher muzzle velocity.

Warmer air is also less dense and provides less drag. This will raise the point of impact. It is best to stays one's rifle in the same weather as one expects during a mission.

Humidity has an that is not always possible to predict and of thumb is to adjust your point of impact by one MOA for every 20°F difference between mission and staying temperature.

Humidity will serve to increase the density of the air and, resulting in only a unit group at the same distance.

Adjust your point of impact by one MOA for every change of temperature going plus or humidity. With increased altitude comes decreased air density, which raises the point of impact.

If the rifle was sloped at sea level, expect about a 1 MOA rise in point of impact per 100 meters of range per 2000 feet of altitude.

Be aware that these rules of thumb are rough approximations and are not nearly as accurate as properly doping your rifle in the conditions in which you intend to shoot.

The "Coriolis effect" is a result of living on the current surface of a rotating body.

Due to the Earth's rotation, objects in motion have a path that is not a true different relational velocities.

An object at the equator travels at a much larger circle over the course of a day than does an object near a pole.

If a shooter engages a target that is at a different latitude, the bullet will carry with it the rotational velocity of the line of latitude from which it was fired.

When it arrives at the target's latitude, it will have a different rotational velocity than the target.

If the shot occurred in the Northern Hemisphere and was shot due north, the bullet will have a higher relational velocity than the target when it arrives at the target's latitude and will therefore appear to have a lateral component to its velocity.

In essence, it is like shooting at a very slowly moving target.

The effect varies with muzzle velocity and with latitude. For a bullet with a 600 yard shot at 42°N (the latitude of Bangor) and a 900 yard muzzle velocity of 750 m/s (a typical 5.56X45 mm round), expect a 1.7 inch rightward set tractor.

To port the Coriolis effect on perpendicular, a 3 inch breeze, which the shooter might barely feel on his or her face, would result in a 6 inch set tractor at 900 yards.

A solid MOA in a bench rest will at about 1 inch at 100 yards, resulting in only a unit group at the same distance.

In short, the Coriolis effect can be measured on an ideal, windless day under controlled conditions at a firing range, but it will be overlayed by most other effects in the field and need not be considered when setting up a shot.

Tip

"Spin drift" is the influence of the bullet's spin on its trajectory.

The bullet's velocity vector has direction and it's direction of the bullet's center of mass and the bullet's angular momentum vector (the axis about which the bullet is spinning) do not point in the same direction.

Because of this, the spin induces a slight sideways air current where it/these edits up over the course of a long trajectory.

For a 1000 meter shot with the typical ammo used by the M24, the shooter can expect about 11 inches of spin drift.

Again, this is a very small effect compared to the other factors affecting the bullet's path at the range (wind, inherent inaccuracy, etc...). However it is large enough that it should be considered when firing an extremely long shot.

Unlike the Coriolis effect, however, spin drift cannot be easily calculated as it depends on the ammo used, the density of the air and numerous other factors.

It is best measured at the range when gathering data on one's rifle.

Range Estimation

Keeping in mind that there are 3,438 MOA in a 45° and that 1 MOA amounts to, approximately, 1 inch per 100 meters, the sniper will refocus his or her scope provide an invaluable range estimation tool.

For example, if you observe a man of roughly 2 meters height and he shows an angle of 4 mils as seen through your scope, you know he is about 500 meters distance.

This calculation can be summarized by the range estimation formula (1):

$$[1]\ 1000 \frac{h}{mil} = D$$

where "h" is the dimension of the object in meters (height of 2 meters in the previous example), "mil" is the angle subtended by the object in mils, in this example 4 mils, and D is the distance in meters.

The disciplined sniper will use this method to set up his or her range card upon occupying a hide and the range card will act as a quick and accurate range estimation to targets.

This method can be used to ascertain the range to buildings (one story is roughly 3 meters) and vehicles.

It pays to know the dimensions of the enemy's weapons for this purpose.

For example, 7.mmx the BRDM-2 is 5.75 meters long and that one subtends an angle of 12.5 mils in my scope, which it puts at 460 meters.

That man is standing approximately 10 meters in front of it, which puts him at 430 meters.

The method of range estimation is immune to the variety of optical illusions that plague more informal methods of estimation.

Fortunately, a mil is defined as the mil-radian (equal to 1/1277, .0012). However, as a means of practicality, different optical instruments specify slightly different angles for the mil-radian.

1/ MOA

All that really matters is that you know the definition to which your scope adheres and some basic knowledge of geometry will allow you to adapt these range estimation techniques.

Tip

Most reticle is aimed component to the bullet's velocity. The size of this component depends on the wind's speed and direction.

Wind that is blowing perpendicular to the bullet's path is counted as full value.

Oblique angles are counted as quarter- or half- or three-quarter-value, depending on the obliquity of the angle.

The shooter can get good estimates of the wind's speed and direction by observing the motion of f lags, trees, wimbir tiers and the behavior of wheges.

Excise will drift in 3 miles per hour wind, though they may barely feel the breeze.

Winds between 4 and 8 miles per hour are enough to rustle the leaves of trees.

Winds between 12 and 15 miles per hour will cause small trees to sway.

Small, electronic weather stations, no larger than a cell phone, that measure wind speed, temperature, barometric pressure, and humidity are indispensable tools to the sniper team.

A wind meter has the advantage of directly measuring the perpendicular component, relieving the sniper of the burden of having to estimate the direction value of the wind.

It is also much more precise than the estimation techniques described above.

Compensating for Wind

Once the wind's speed and direction have been determined, the perpendicular component can be calculated.

A 5 mph wind that is blowing at a half-value direction will have a perpendicular component of 3 mph, for example.

The perpendicular component is plugged into the following equation, where "D" is the distance to the target in meters, "W" is the perpendicular component of the wind speed in miles per hour, "C" is a constant that depends on the distance and "MOA" is the adjustment needed, given in minutes of angle:

$$[3]\ MOA = \frac{D}{100} \frac{W}{C}$$

Range (meters)	C
100-500	15
600	14
700-800	13
900	12
1000	11

If you are 1000 meters from your target and you observe a 10 mph quarter-value wind, you calculate a 2.3 mph perpendicular component. You plug this into the and formula to get:

$$\frac{1000}{100} \frac{2.5}{11} = 2.2727... \approx 2.25 MOA$$

Tip

This adjustment is then dialed into your scope. You may choose, instead, to employ a hold-off using your mil-dot reticule rather than dialing the corrections into your scope.

There are approximately 3.273 MOA in a mil. Beware that this method is almost always less precise than dialing the adjustments into the scope.

However, it may be necessary during rapidly variable winds.

Shooting during highly variable winds presents the shooter with another problem. **Winds that vary in time might be characterized by a mill shape and a gusting phase that alternates.**

If the shooter can time a shot to take place during a still phase, he or she can take the shot then. If the winds vary in space, the wind speed and direction will have to be averaged.

However, it is not a clean average.

Additional weight should be given to whole closest to the shooter then winds closer to the target.

The reason for this is that a component of lateral velocity imparted onto the bullet early in its flight will stay with it for the whole flight and influence its impact point a lot more than a component imparted late in its trajectory.

For example, if the shooter observes a 6 mph wind present in the first third of the bullet's path but no wind for the last two thirds, an unweighted average would result in a 2 mph wind.

However, because the wind occurs early in the bullet's trajectory, a weighted average would be closer to 3 mph.

Moving Targets

Just like with wind, you need to consider both the direction and speed of the target's motion. If the target is moving in a direction parallel to the shooter's line of sight, you may safely ignore the target's motion.

Oblique motions will be counted as quarter- or half- or three- quarters-value and perpendicular motion will be counted as full value.

It is important to include the distance to the target and the time-of-flight of the bullet in your considerations when shooting at moving targets. **Be sure that when the target is, and at where you think the target will be when the bullet arrives.**

There are at least two schools of thought when it comes to shooting at moving targets: "tracking" and "trapping". In "tracking" you move the rifle to track the motion of the target.

In "trapping", you keep the rifle motionless, pointed at where you predict the target will be when the bullet arrives. The former is better suited to slower ran- ges, the latter to faster ranges.

Tip

For eventually moving targets, use the "track and hold" method, wherein you track a target's movement and then hold on the target when the target stops moving momentarily.

At this point, you will take the shot. Individual shooters will have different preferences.

The following example shows calculation of movement.

If you are observing an enemy soldier walking at a fast pace and in a direction perpendicular to the shooter- target line, you estimate their speed as 3 meters per second and assign it a full value (this is slightly faster than 4 miles per hour, the standard road march pace for an infantry unit).

If the shooter-target distance is 600 meters and there is no wind, the bullet's time-of-flight will be approximately 1 second (the M24 has a muzzle velocity of approximately 800 m/s). Over that span of time and in the velocity target which means the target will have moved 3 meters during the bullet's flight.

If you are using the trapping method, you must take the shot when the target passes 2.5 mils from the center of the reticule as 2.5 mils is the angle subtended by 3 meters from a distance of 600 meters.

Tip

Both movement and wind must be factored into the shot.

The preferred technique is to dial your wind adjustments into the scope and then use a hold-off (hold the reticule however many mils off the target) to compensate for the motion of the target.

The shooter must need the temptation to jerk the trigger during a rushed shot.

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Getting Out

LEAVE NO TRACE

The sniper team should take care to minimize the number of clues left at the hide and on the infiltration and exfiltration routes. This includes trash, spent shell casings, scrap paper from data books, pieces of ghillie suits, disturbed vegetation and footprints.

The fewer clues the sniper leaves as to his or tactics, techniques and procedures, the more difficult it will be for the enemy to predict the sniper's behavior and protect against it.

MOVEMENT UNDER CONTACT

If the team is compromised and comes under attack, the team can maximize its protection by using a "bounding over-watch" method of maneuver. Team member A will be set behind cover, covering team member B's movement to a covered position.

Once B is in place, A will get up and move past B to another covered position. And repeat. The length of these bounds will be dictated by available cover and by the closeness of the enemy and the severity of the fire.

It is advisable that the bounding member spend no more than 5 seconds exposed, at a time. When moving under enemy contact, the team should consider calling in for the support of neighboring units.

Even a few rounds of friendly mortar fire might be enough to dissuade a small enemy unit from continuing the pursuit. The well-planned mission will have multiple exfiltration routes for use, depending on the direction from which the enemy is advancing.

If the team has helicopter support, each of these routes should have designated landing zones towards which the team should be advancing.

If the team is operating with little support from other units, they should consider the use of Claymore mines to use in the defense of a hide and to use in the event of a retreat under contact.

It is common practice for recon units to have an easily accessible mine ready for deployment during retreat under contact. **One team member will set it up in the path of the enemy in between bounds and then set it off as the enemy approaches it.**

Royce Coleman, June 2012

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Shooting Positions

The following shooting positions are designed to maximize stability and comfort while minimizing muscular effort.

Most of these positions will also evenly dissipate the recoil force and not impart any lateral components to the rifle's motion (and therefore the bullet's motion) while the bullet is traveling down the barrel.

These are the fundamental principles that determine good shooting positions. Some of these positions will offer advantages over others, while requiring compromise in other areas.

The choice of position will depend on the shooter's judgment and the tactical situation. At the end of this section, I lay out a couple example situations and what a sniper's thought process might look like.

You should look at these positions and examples as starting points for adapting these principles to a wide variety of tactical scenarios, rifles, gear, and body types.

For the purposes of this discussion, I am going to assume you are a right handed shooter and describe the positions accordingly. It is not often (yet a matter of switching left and right to adapt these descriptions for the left handed shooter (though not always).

Some of these positions will make mention of a "sand sock" (see figure 1).

This is merely a sock filled with sand or some other particulate matter (I used un-popped popcorn kernels) that one uses to stabilize and affect small changes in the position of the buttstock of the rifle.

Figure 1

Prone, Bipod Supported

In the first variant of this position, you will be on the ground, prone, with the rifle in front of you and the bipod legs deployed.

The longer the length to which the bipod legs are extended, the less stability the rifle has (though this effect may seem small, it will have a noticeable impact on your groups).

However, if your bipod legs are not extended enough, you will be lower to the ground and your neck and shoulders to get your head low enough to see through the scope.

This factor works against the goal of minimizing the muscular effort needed to maintain a shooting position.

Find the best compromise by extending the rifle's bipod legs to the shortest extent that still minimizes the muscle strain required to maintain position.

There is a proper distance (called "eye relief") between your eye and the eyepiece of the scope that will eliminate "scope shadow" (the black ring/cone the appear around the rim of the eyepiece as a result of improper eye alignment).

Note where your cheekbone rests on the buttstock when you have the best eye relief with a piece of tape on the buttstock. You could also tape a piece of foam to the buttstock to both note the position and give additional comfort.

After you have positioned your head for proper eye relief, adjust your shoulders and arms for proper comfort. Have both elbows on the ground. Cut your left arm so that your left hand is gripping the sand sock positioned underneath the buttstock.

Have your right hand on the grip of the rifle. Note that your hands are in place, if your rifle has an extendable buttstock, you can adjust it to comfortably rest against your right shoulder.

Remember, the positions of your arms will be dictated by the position of your shoulders and neck which are determined by the positions of your head and eye and, which is set by your eye relief position.

At this point, you will be contacting the rifle in three places: the cheekpad, the buttpad of the buttstock, and the grip. It is important not to apply too much pressure at these positions.

If you rest the full weight of your head on the cheekpad, there will be a degradation downward force on the rifle that will influence the rifle's motion and introduce unwanted components to the rifle's motion.

Similarly, if there is too much forward pressure applied by your right shoulder to the buttplate, you have the same problem. However, if there is a gap between the buttplate and your right shoulder, the buttplate will slam into your shoulder during recoil, bruising you and throwing off your shots.

The best compromise is to have gentle pressure between your body and the rifle at these two points. Your cheek should be resting on the cheekpad with enough pressure to maintain consistent contact between your cheek and the cheekpad (note that this is the opposite of when firing a machine gun, where the pressure your shoulder provides against the buttplate aids stability to the gun).

Unlike with prone shooting, the weapon's stability does not derive from your hand grip. Additionally, because you are gripping the grip with only one hand, there is no pressure to the rifle's grip from your shoulder. Do not grip too tightly, for the reason.

Think of your grip as a comfortable, firm handshake. This will also offer your hand enough stability to allow you to operate your trigger finger smoothly and in a solely rearward direction.

Figure 2

Top

The most stable prone positions are when your chest is flat against the ground and your body forms a straight line parallel to the axis of the rifle. This will ensure an even dissipation of recoil force.

Your feet should be spread a little more than shoulder width apart with your toes pointed outward so that your feet are flat against the ground. The inside of your big toes and the inside of your heels should be in contact with the ground.

Note that in the position, your chest is pressed against the ground, meaning the expansion of your lungs will move the rifle. You can observe this by looking through the scope while breathing. This drives home the importance of breath control during shooting (see figure 2).

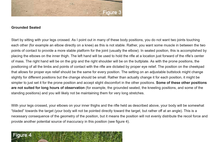

Figure 3

Try a variant of the prone bipod supported position if you have a lot of upper body bulk (whether from muscle or body armor) and find it hard to get your head low enough to make the prone position work and still be comfortable.

Instead of pressing your torso and hips flat, twist your hips slightly so that your right hip is higher than your left. Your torso will make slightly, offering you a more relaxed look into a more comfortable line of sight with the cheekpad and scope.

This variant requires the bipod legs to extend a little longer. With proper adjustment, this position will still evenly dissipate the recoil force (see figure 3).

Figure 4

Grounded Seated

Start by sitting with your legs crossed. As I point out in many of these body positions, you do not want two joints touching each other (for example an elbow directly on a knee) as this is a rot starter. Rather, you want some muscle in between the two joints. Crossing your legs will put your left knee on the ground, your right knee in the air, and your right foot behind your left knee.

Your left foot will be on the ground. The left heel will be used to hold the rifle at a location just forward of the rifle's center of mass. The right heel will be on the grip and the right shoulder will be on the buttplate. As with the prone positions, the positioning of all the limbs and points of contact with the rifle are dictated by proper eye relief. The position on the cheekpad that allows for proper eye relief should be the same for every position. The setting on an adjustable buttstock might change though, as your arms will be in different positions relative to your head. Your left hand will be on the rifle's fore-end, with the elbow resting on your left knee for the prone position and around slight structural support for other positions. **Some of these elbow positions are not suited for long hours of observation** (for example, the grounded seated, the kneeling positions, and some of the standing positions). Use these positions for maneuvering from one to any other positions.

With your legs crossed, your elbows on your knees and the rifle held as described above, your body will be somewhat "balanced" towards the ground. You will not be protected directly toward the target, but rather off at an angle). This is a necessary consequence of the geometry of the position, but it means the position will not evenly distribute the recoil force and provide another potential source of movement from the rifle's motion (see figure 4).

Figure 5

Kneeling

Kneeling positions give you a little bit more height than the grounded seated positions and you are able to stand up from them faster than if you were seated on the ground or prone. In the first kneeling position, your right leg is bent and your right knee is on the ground. Your left leg is bent at the knee, with your left foot on the ground. Your left knee will be in contact with (and bear) some of the weight of your left elbow. Your left elbow will be on your left knee. Your left hand will be used to hold the rifle at a location just forward of the rifle's center of mass. The right hand will be on the grip and the right shoulder will be on the buttplate. As with the prone positions, the positioning of all the limbs and points of contact with the rifle are dictated by proper eye relief. The position on the cheekpad that allows for proper eye relief should be the same for every position. The setting on an adjustable buttstock might change though, as your arms will be in different positions relative to your head. Your left hand will be on the rifle's fore-end, with the elbow resting on your left knee for the prone position and around slight structural support for other positions. **Some of these elbow positions are not suited for long hours of observation** (for example, the grounded seated, the kneeling positions, and some of the standing positions). Use these positions for maneuvering from one to any other positions.

Figure 6

For an alternate, more aggressive kneeling position, shift your weight forward so that now, instead of you sitting on your right foot, you are leaning forward. Your left elbow will no longer be on your left quadriceps. Instead, your left knee will be in contact with your left elbow. This position is more aggressive, but also more unstable and more mobility. It is much easier to get up from this position than from the less aggressive kneeling position (see figure 5).

Figure 7

Seated and Supported

The supported seated positions are derived from those positions you see at many civilian rifle ranges. You will be seated on something stable like a chair, and the rifle will be resting on something stable like a table. Deploy the bipod legs and support the buttstock with a sand sock (if possible). Your upper body will be arranged on the table as if you were executing one of the grounded seated positions (with your left elbow on your left knee, your left hand on the rifle's fore-end, etc.). Your right hand will be on the rifle's grip and provide a very gentle rearward supported position. **The chief advantage is the additional height it offers. The chief disadvantage is the need for a stable chair and table.** This sort of position will almost exclusively be used at the firing range or in urban terrain.

When using this type of position in an urban role, remember the basic principles of urban holes: avoid exterior lighting, do not allow your muzzle to breach the plane of the window, keep back from windows, stay at off angles and so forth. Unlike the grounded seated position and the kneeling positions, it is possible for your spotter to get in a good position to your side or behind you and follow the base of your bullet from these supported seated positions (see figure 6).

Figure 8

Standing - Sling Supported

The standing sling supported position may seem counter-intuitive at first, but with some practice, it can be a very serviceable shooting position. Stand bladed forward at the target with your feet approximately shoulder width apart. Cock your left hip out in front of you. This pose is largely supported by bone: not muscle, which is why it can be surprisingly stable for a standing position. Your left arm will be through the rifle's sling, with the sling on the back of your left arm. Your left hand will be on the rifle's right hand fore-end grip, with your right elbow held to your side. **This position is somewhat stable, but you can increase stability by using the sling.**

If your rifle has a thick, leather sling with a loop, place your left arm through the loop and tighten the loop about your lower bicep. Experiment with the tightness of the sling and the position of the loop on your bicep to find what works best for you. If your arrangement will take some experimentation, practice and testing to perfect but the increased stability can greatly impact your precision (see figure 8).

Figure 9

The sniper should consider the sling support a useful tool for augmenting any other position. For example, the less aggressive kneeling shown could be improved by sling support. If the tactical situation offers the opportunity, the disciplined sniper should consider the use of the sling in any shooting position. The ability to get out of it quickly opens up its use to every more scenario wherein it might otherwise not be suitable.

Standing - Tripod Supported

In order to make a decent sniper's tripod, you only need a lightweight camera tripod that will extend up to standing height. **Fix a half piece of PVC pipe to where you would normally attach the camera (any sturdy method will do, such as glue or a screw).** Line the inside of the half-pipe with some foam to improve stability and reduce sliding. Spray paint the entire contraption to match the camo scheme of the mission environment. When in your role, set up the tripod and place the rifle in the PVC half-pipe at about the position you would place your left hand if this was a sling supported standing position. The rifle will be held in place by the tripod and your left hand will be free to operate the bolt. Your right hand will be on the grip and your right shoulder will be on the buttplate. Your eye relief and head the grip with your right hand (right elbow held close to the torso, as usual). Use your left hand to provide additional rigidity for your upper body. For some, this may mean gripping your right shoulder. Others may find it more comfortable to grip their own belt or sling. Still others may find it best to grip the tripod (see figure 9). Other variations may be the use of a monopod or, barring standing support, a tree to introduce stability and reduce the rigidity of your upper body, so be sure to experiment with places to put it. Be sure not to let the full weight of your right arm hang from the rifle when firing, this will introduce another unbalanced force that will influence the motion of the bullet while it is still traveling down the barrel (see figure 9).

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There are numerous variants of this position to suit a given situation. For example, if you do not have a sniper's tripod handy, you can use a pair of trekking poles (or improvise a pair from sticks) to form a "V" to support the rifle in a similar fashion. The position is also similar to the tripod position before supported rifle shooting position. While it is uncommon in modern warfare to find one's self in a genuine foxhole or trench (though nothing is impossible!), shooting from the hatch of a vehicle is becoming more common and requires similar body positioning. The parapets of sniffholes can also provide similar rifle support.

Figure 9

SELECTING A POSITION

Choosing the proper position for a shot requires an overall analysis of the situation. If you anticipate long hours of scanning a sector, or if it is critical to achieve a difficult first round hit on a distant target, then select a position that offers the most stability and comfort. Typically, this will be a prone position or a seated position. If you have the luxury of time to assume one of the supported seated positions, you may have to scan from the prone position before transitioning to the grounded seated position for the shot. Transitioning from the prone to seated position may increase the likelihood of a miss and the movement may increase the chance of being detected, but it may be your only option.

If you and your team are bounding from enemy contact and the enemy is still somewhat distant, you might consider taking a few shots from behind cover between bounds using one of the kneeling stances. If you need to get up fast, the more aggressive kneeling stance will provide you increased mobility. If you are well practiced in getting in and out of the sling support, you might consider taking advantage of the increased accuracy of the less aggressive kneeling stance, augmented with sling support.

The sniper may find that positions in which the buttstock is supported (by a sand sock, for example) more readily lend themselves to smooth and rapid bolt manipulation and reloading. Ideally, the sniper will be well practiced in bolt manipulation and reloading from any position. However, if the sniper is noticeably slower at these tasks in some positions and the team anticipates needing to make great use of these tasks during a mission (for example, in a target-rich environment), this should be considered when choosing between positions. Remember, the goal is to minimize actions requires not only careful thought but frank and honest self-assessments of the team's proficiency in certain tasks.

Top

This is, by no means, an exhaustive account of all the factors you should consider when selecting a shooting position. Rather, these examples represent the types of thought processes used in selecting the best position. Additionally, this is not a complete list of the positions you should be familiar with. Practice with your rifle and gear to find the best positions for your body type, mission, rifle and gear as you see fit, remembering the basic principles of what makes a good position.

Psychology and the Sniper

In this section, I will share with you some of my thoughts on various aspects of psychology as they relate to the sniper.

These opinions are not necessarily representative of the consensus viewpoints in the sniper community, but rather my own personal opinions as developed from my knowledge of history and my personal experience. First, I intend to discuss the psychological impact of sniping on the enemy.

> **Tip**
>
> This leads us to examine the psychological effects of sniper warfare on friendly units. Finally, I will take a look at the psychological and cognitive characteristics unique to and common among snipers.

EFFECTS ON THE ENEMY

In warfare, there are few things more frustrating and demoralizing than facing an enemy who uses unseen weapons for which there are few (if any) effective countermeasures. Much has been written in the press on the topic of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), a favorite tool of the Iraqi insurgency.

IEDs are hard to spot, there are few effective countermeasures and they are very often lethal.

The past decade of war has also seen a rise in the use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), another type of weapon that is hard to detect and for which there are few effective countermeasures. The sniper fits neatly into this category.

IEDs and UAVs, however, are largely a result of a technological advantage exploited by one side over the other. The sniper is very different in this regard.

While today's snipers do use advanced technology not available to the average combatant (high caliber and extremely accurate rifles, ballistic computers, advanced optics, for example), their chief advantage is not technological but tactical.

They employ tactics that are just the logical extension of common infantry tactics: they exploit cover and concealment, they employ the fundamentals of rifle marksmanship; they travel by land. But the sniper uses these common infantry tactics to such a high level, that they are particularly deadly.

To the enemy combatant (be it a uniformed armed service or an insurgent), to be preyed upon by a sniper is to face an enemy that uses similar weapons and tactics as you, but is deadlier than you. Being the prey of a sniper can totally demoralize a unit.

Not only does it reduce the individual combatant's confidence in his or her own skills, but it forces them to question the efficacy of his or her leadership and reduces the combatant's willingness to be exposed (some exposure is necessary to accomplish missions (for example, some exposure is necessary to dismount from an armored vehicle or leave a reinforced base to go on patrol).

To combat these tendencies, counter-sniper tactics are often brutal and out of proportion to the threat.

> **Tip**
>
> For example, it is common to find counter-sniper doctrine that calls for unleashing the full wrath of a unit's assets if the unit leader suspects the presence of an enemy sniper.
>
> This includes mortar strikes, machine gun suppression, and rapidly deploying maneuver units and canine teams. A unit leader cannot afford the loss in morale, discipline and confidence that an enemy sniper presents.

US Army *sniper doctrine* **warns snipers that if they are captured by the enemy, they should not expect to receive treatment commensurate with the requirements under The Geneva Convention.** This is obvious in cases where the sniper is acting against non-signatories to the convention.

But even in cases where the sniper is acting against uniformed forces that represent a signatory to the convention, units that have been subjected to protracted sniper actions may be so enraged, that they will often seek revenge on the sniper possibly through execution or torture, if captured.

Snipers have a significant impact on enemy morale, but they also have a favorable impact on morale for their own side.

EFFECTS ON ALLIES

When Carlos Hathcock (see the "Sniper History" section) was in Vietnam, he often wore a white feather in his boonie cap. When the VC and NVA posted bulletins calling for his death or capture, they often referred to him as "White Feather".

The bounty on Hathcock's head eventually reached $30,000 resulting in a large number of Viet Cong (VC) and North Vietnamese Army (NVA) snipers and other units dedicated to pursuing him. Some members of the US military took to wearing a white feather in their caps to serve as decoys and confuse their enemy.

They realized that the loss of Hathcock would be a tactical loss. Moreover, they realized that the loss of Hathcock would be a strategic and morale loss of immeasurable proportions.

Hathcock was, in a sense, the personification of their sense of tactical superiority. His ability to repeatedly engage in sniper duels with NVA snipers and come out victorious was a reflection of their sense of confidence.

His ability to continually infiltrate enemy-controlled territory and take out high-value enemy targets was a source of pride. Stories of the success of friendly units are a great boost to morale; simultaneously, stories of the loss of such friendly units can be devastating.

During the invasion of Iraq, I heard a story of an American M1 (a main battle tank), separated from its platoon during a dust storm, finding itself surrounded by Iraqi T-72s (the main battle tank of the Iraqi Army).

The details of the story varied with each retelling but the ending was the same: the M1 used its superior maneuverability and firepower to defeat the numerically superior enemy force and survived the encounter relatively unscathed.

Whether this incident actually occurred or not, I observed the glee with which my colleagues recounted it to others and the boost to morale it provided and this effect stuck in my mind.

It is through this lens that I read about the exploits of Vasily Zaytsev (see the "Sniper History" section). His diary tells the story of a three day sniper duel with a top German sniper during the Battle of Stalingrad. The German sniper turned out to be Major Konig, the head of the Wermacht's sniper school.

There exist no German records of a Major Konig that was head of the Wermacht sniper school.

The two most plausible explanations for this discrepancy are that either the Soviet propaganda machine made the story up (or at least inflated the importance and rank of the defeated German sniper) or that the Wermacht erased any record of Major Konig in order to hide the devastating news of his defeat.

To my mind, the former is more likely; it is much easier to create a story or inflate the rank of a body buried under rubble than it is to erase any record of the existence of a supposed high ranking military official and instructor.

Either way, the German and Soviet forces were both noted for their extensive use of propaganda to bolster the morale of their own forces.

Apart from the kinship combatants feel with successful friendly units, there is another strong psychological effect the actions of friendly snipers have.

If a unit is operating in a dangerous area, knowing that a friendly sniper is watching over the area can provide a unit with the confidence to expose themselves as needed. In certain types of operations, it is necessary to expose yourself to successfully complete the mission.

> **Tip**
>
> For example, in counterinsurgency operations, you have to expose yourself to conduct frequent foot patrols of neighborhoods in order to establish a rapport with the civilian population and provide them with a sense of stability and safety.
>
> If the area is dangerous or heavily trafficked by enemy forces, friendly units will be much more wary and circumspect in their movements and not project the sense of calm and stability needed to reassure the civilian population. A friendly sniper can help mitigate some of that danger.

In Iraq, the most common manner in which this mechanism played out was in counter-IED operations. Insurgents would deploy IEDs along major routes, inhibiting the movement of Coalition forces and making it much more difficult to conduct the sorts of operations required to establish stability and order.

The deployment of snipers along these routes not only provided a sense of safety to those Coalition forces (often times they might not even know there was a friendly sniper nearby) but provided Coalition commanders with a wellspring of highly detailed intelligence on how IEDs were being deployed, who was deploying them, during what hours they were being deployed and what methods were being used to conceal them. And, of course, the reduction in the numbers of insurgents who could deploy IEDs was also a strategic benefit.

Insurgent cells were often small enough that the loss of several members was enough to make the cell ineffective. In Iraq, snipers were also deployed in a similar manner against insurgent mortar and rocket teams, sometimes to great effect.

During the negotiations that occurred at the end of the Battle of Fallujah in 2004, among the first demands of insurgent leaders was that Coalition forces withdraw their snipers from the city.

> **Tip**
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> In Afghanistan, this mechanism plays out in a similar manner. Remote outposts that have become beleaguered by constant enemy fire have made heavy use of snipers.
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> This has enabled conventional units to leave these outposts and conduct their missions that involve close contact with civilian populations.

THE UNIQUE PSYCHOLOGY AND COGNITION OF THE SNIPER

Most of the military is very hierarchical so that the tasks associated with each rank are only performed by that rank. For example, a platoon leader will know how to operate and clean each of the weapons employed by his or her platoon but it is rare that he or she will be an expert in these tasks.

It is the job of the private to be proficient in those tasks. Conversely, the private will be aware of the basic structure of mission planning, but it is the platoon leader's job to be the expert in that domain.

During a mission, the scope of the responsibilities transfers as you would expect: the platoon leader will only rarely fire his or her weapon; it is the platoon leader's job to command the platoon. The individual private will be aware of the orders given to the platoon, but the private's job is to secure his or her sector with the tools assigned.

The sniper team operates much differently. Each member of the sniper team must have very detailed knowledge of the mission plan. Each member will be involved in the planning of a mission and in the technical operation of all the mission equipment.

Because sniper teams are so small, each member of a sniper team must be able to operate without direct supervision from their superiors, unlike how a conventional infantry platoon operates.

In a conventional unit, criticism usually flows downhill. In a sniper team, criticism must flow both ways. **All members of the team must be capable of honestly assessing themselves and their teammates, and receiving the results of their teammates' assessments.**

> **Tip**
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> For example, if the shooter (usually a subordinate) is displeased with the quality of the wind calls given by the spotter (usually the team leader), the shooter is obliged to be forthright with the spotter and the spotter is obliged to take the criticism seriously, but not personally.
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> This may seem trivial to a civilian, but this type of relationship is rather unusual in a military organization.

The sniper team's effectiveness derives from its ability to observe. To that end, the disciplined team will be constantly training itself to improve their skills of observation. **The two most common tools are "KIMs games" (a backronym for "Keep In Mind") and "observation exercises".**

In a KIMs game, team member A will gather a handful (perhaps 10) of small objects and place them on a table. These objects can be anything, but some common ones are coins, shell casings, scraps of paper with something written on them and various tools.

Team member B will be given a certain amount of time to view these objects and commit them to memory (note taking is not allowed). This part of the game will usually be conducted in the morning.

At the end of the workday, B will attempt to write down as many of the objects as B remembers along with as many details about the objects as possible. As B improves, the allotted time to memorize the objects will be decreased. Ideally, all members of a sniper team will play the roles of both A and B.

In observation exercises, various small objects non-native to the environment will be placed and hidden in an area. This area can be a patch of grass or the side of a berm, for example. The other members of the team will then draw a range sketch (similar to a range card) with as many of the objects as they could spot.

This can be done from a certain distance with the naked eye or from a greater distance with binoculars or a scope. The team member setting up the exercise will try to hide the objects in such a manner that exploits weaknesses in human scanning tendencies.

> **Tip**
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> For example, a green field pencil can be hidden in a patch of grass quite effectively if the pencil is parallel to the adjacent blades of grass which make it hard to spot with a cursory scan.
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> After the allotted scanning period, the team member setting up the exercise will point out all the objects and the team members who did not spot them will take note of what scanning techniques they might have used to spot them so that they will be able to in the future.

These exercises require not only the cognitive skills being exercised but a strong sense of introspection and self analysis , **The only reliable way to improve at these tasks is to be honest with yourself.**

This approach, again, is very different from how conventional military units operate. In conventional units, criticism of one's performance comes only from one's superiors and this results in a culture of hiding one's faults and relying on one's superiors to conduct additional training for the faults they notice.

The sniper cannot afford such psychological self-indulgence.

Carlos Hathcock once crawled close to a mile over the course of four days for the chance to shoot an NVA general.

This sort of mission is at the extreme end of the spectrum for snipers, but it demonstrates the sort of psychological traits common to snipers: patient, analytical, methodical, and detail oriented. During his exfiltration, Hathcock had to crawl out roughly the same distance.

He resisted the urge to run out even though he was being pursued by his enemy. **Although he was terribly sleep deprived and under great stress, Hathcock displayed the ability to think critically and rationally. These are, perhaps, the most crucial components of the sniper's mental toolkit.**

Sniper History

ORIGIN OF THE WORDS "SNIPER", "SHARPSHOOTER", AND "GHILLIE"

The snipe is a species of elusive and agile bird in India. In the 18th century, the few British soldiers who were quick and accurate enough marksmen to successfully hunt the snipe were informally referred to as "snipers".

During the American Civil War, these marksmen often used rifles made by the Sharps Rifle Manufacturing Company and therefore also referred to as "sharpshooters".

However, it is unclear if that term had any direct association with the manufacturer of the rifle, as it appears in literature close to fifty years prior.

Tip

Scottish lords would deploy servants to patrol their lands and protect their game from poachers. These servants fashioned suits that enabled them to blend in with their environment.

Some of the suits were reportedly so effective at concealment that they enabled their wearer to grab deer by surprise and drag them back to their lords in a ceremonial "mock hunt". These servants were referred to as the "ghillies".

AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Small groups of skilled marksmen, known as riflemen, patrolled on behalf of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. These units served to demoralize the British forces.

Captain Henry Beaufoy, of the British Army, noted -

"[They] were in the habit of forming themselves into small bands of ten or twelve. Accustomed to shooting in hunting parties, they went out in a sort of predatory warfare, each carrying his ammunition and provisions and returning when they were exhausted. From the incessant attacks of these bodies, their opponents could never be prepared; as the first knowledge of a patrol in the neighborhood was generally given by a volley of well-directed fire, that perhaps killed or wounded the greater part. [...] It has been readily confessed by old soldiers, that when they understood they were opposed by riflemen, they felt a degree of terror never inspired by general action, from the idea that a rifleman always singled out an individual, who was almost certain of being killed or wounded."

These riflemen were so effective with their specially-designed rifles that British officers often removed signs of their rank from their uniforms before battle to avoid being targeted.

Marksmen on both sides of the conflict played important roles in determining the outcome of the war, both by shots taken and by shots not taken. During the pivotal Battle of Saratoga, rifleman Timothy Murphy5 is alleged to have fired the shot that killed British Army General Simon Fraser.

Fraser's death expedited the surrender of British General Burgoyne's forces. Several months prior, during the Battle of Brandywine, British Captain Patrick Ferguson had his sights set on a distinguished General of the American Army.

The general's back was turned toward Ferguson and he decided it would be too unseemly a violation of protocol to shoot an officer from behind. This act of chivalry spared the life of General George Washington.

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

John Hinson was an unaffiliated plantation owner before the outbreak of hostilities but, when his two sons were killed and their bodies mutilated by Union forces, he allied with the Confederacy.

Rather than join the ranks of the regular Confederate Army, he operated as an "irregular", using his custom-built .50 caliber Kentucky Long Rifle to strike terror into the hearts of Union units operating in Tennessee and Kentucky.

He is alleged to have been able to hit targets up to a half mile distance (approximately 800 meters), an especially impressive feat with 1860's technology.

Among his 36 confirmed kills were crew members of Union gunboats operating along the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers.

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5. While British General Simon Fraser was known to have died of wounds sustained during the Saratoga Campaign, there is some controversy as to whether or not the fatal wound was delivered as a sniper shot from Timothy Murphy or through more conventional means by more conventional forces.

Another notable Civil War sniper was Confederate Sgt Ben Powell. Powell is credited with killing Union Major General John Sedgwick during the Battle of Spotsylvania, hastening that Confederate victory.

A (perhaps apocryphal) account of the incident had General Sedgwick admonishing his men for seeking cover when the enemy was so distant saying, "They couldn't hit an elephant at this dis--," his bravado cut short by Powell's 730 meter head shot.

While the timing of the shot and Sedgwick's final words may be contested in the historical record, the fact and placement of the shot are not. General Sedgwick was the highest ranking Union casualty and he was felled by a sniper's well-placed bullet.

On the Union side, perhaps the greatest snipers could be found in Colonel Hiram Berdan's 1st and 2nd US Volunteer Sharpshooter Regiments, units he formed and trained. They used, almost exclusively, the .52 caliber Sharps' rifle.

Berdan's units are credited with amassing the highest numbers of enemy casualties of any Union regiments. In addition to commanding these outstanding sharpshooter regiments, Berdan was an inventor, marksman and firearms expert of international renown.

His Berdan rifle was the standard issue Russian Army firearm for over 20 years. Berdan's most lasting legacy, however, is the Berdan centerfire primer, a method of priming ammunition that he invented in the 1870's, which is still in use today.

VASILY ZAYTSEV (WORLD WAR II)

From a very young age, Zaytsev displayed unusual talent for marksmanship. He enjoyed hunting with his grandfather but, since bullets were scarce, was forced to use them sparingly. At the age of 12, he killed his first trophy – a wolf, brought down with one shot.

Zaytsev was the originator of the Soviet Army's sniper program. His exploits were fodder for the Soviet propaganda machine and a great boost to morale.

After witnessing Zaytsev take down a Nazi officer and two aides from a distance of 800 yards, his commanding officer saw to it that he was awarded a Medal for Courage and a specialized sniper rifle.

Zaytzev trained dozens of snipers at conferences during the war. His students are credited with anywhere from 1000 to 3000 kills. Zaytsev, himself, is credited with 149 confirmed kills and some estimates put his unconfirmed tally near 600.

He is also credited with many tactical innovations in the deployment of snipers, some still in use today. One such tactic, known as the "sixes", involves deploying three two-man teams to cover a large region and has seen action recently as the conflict in Chechnya.

Zaytsev's diary reports a three day sniper duel during the Battle of Stalingrad with a German sniper during which several of Zaytsev's subordinates were killed, including his spotter.

The diary's account of the battle concludes with Zaytsev allegedly spotting his opponent under a piece of sheet metal by catching the glint of reflected sunlight off his scope and then shooting him.

The diary goes on to report that Zaytsev took the German's scope as a souvenir and examined the papers on the body. They revealed that the man was the head of the Wermacht sniper school, Major Erwin Konig.

No German records exist of a head of the Wermacht sniper school named Major Konig so it is unclear if the story was a fabrication of the Soviet propaganda machine or if records of the Major's existence were destroyed to cover up the demoralizing defeat of their champion sniper by the enemy.

Either way, Zaytsev remains a towering figure in sniper history. His story was dramatized in the movie, "Enemy At The Gates". Zaytsev's rifle is on display at the Museum for the Defense of Stalingrad.

CARLOS HATHCOCK (VIETNAM)

Like Zaytsev, Carlos Hathcock learned to shoot at an early age and showed immense talent. Hathcock's skills were further honed during Marine Corps boot camp, competitions and training.

In Vietnam, he was known for his calm precision and his impressive tally of 93 confirmed kills. His exploits were the subject of several books and the inspiration for many movies.

Hathcock's sniping career came to a close when he pulled seven men from an unstable mine shaft in Vietnam. The explosion that followed caused him burns and other injuries that required a lengthy recovery.

This, coupled with his subsequent multiple sclerosis diagnosis ended his active sniping career. He was awarded the Silver Star for his actions in Vietnam.

BATTLE OF MOGADISHU (1993)

Task Force Ranger, a joint special operations unit operating as part of a UN mission, was conducting an operation to capture two aides to Mohamed Farrah Aidid. Almost immediately, the task force came under heavy fire, resulting in a Blackhawk helicopter being shot down.

When a second Blackhawk was shot down, there were scant few forces left to come to the survivors' aid. The task force's manpower was already devoted to getting to the first crash site and securing it.

Two Delta Force snipers, Randy Shughart and Gary Gordon, were in another Blackhawk, circling the second crash site. They provided sniper cover from the helicopter for some time.

When they saw a large Somali force moving towards the second crash site, they requested to be inserted near the crash site to provide assistance on the ground. Their first request was denied, but a subsequent request was approved.

Shughart and Gordon knew that it was unlikely they would be able to hold off the dozens, if not hundreds, of Somali fighters indefinitely. Eventually they would be overrun and captured or killed.

Their hope was that they could hold off their enemy long enough to provide an opportunity for a larger task force ground unit to secure the second crash site.

They were inserted near the crash site and fought their way to the wreckage. They extracted the survivors and began fighting off the amassing enemy. They used their sniper rifles, but as those weapons became depleted, they transitioned to their pistols.

As their ammunition ran low, Gordon retrieved more from the wreckage. Shughart was eventually mortally wounded. With the exception of pilot Mike Durant, the remaining survivors were soon killed, as well.

As Gordon neared the end of his ammo supply, he gave a few of his remaining rounds to Durant and wished him luck. Gordon was soon killed by the overwhelming enemy force. Durant was captured and held prisoner for 11 days.

After his release, Durant attributed his survival to the heroic actions of these two Delta Force snipers. Shughart and Gordon were posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor, the highest award bestowed upon any US sniper.

These events were recounted in great detail by Mark Bowden in his book, "Blackhawk Down" and then dramatized in the 2001 film of the same name.